4F2

The Weather
Today—Mostly cloudy and cool with rain beginning in afternoon and evening and continuing through Monday. Yesterday—High, 44; low, 32.
Fuel-oil consumption, 17 per cent of yearly allotment.

The Washington Post

College Football Coverage
Every Sunday you can depend on The Post to bring you the most complete coverage of the college football games plus Shirley Povich's outstanding sports column.

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Americans Swarm Across Marne Canal In Dash Toward Rhine River Crossings

WLB Grants Steel Labor 5c-an-Hour Benefits

Rejects 17c Hike Demanded by CIO; President Asked to Survey All Industries

A proposal that President Roosevelt create a commission to study the question of guaranteed annual wages throughout industry was made by the War Labor Board yesterday in approving wage adjustments expected to average about 5 cents an hour for steel workers.

Ruling on demands of the CIO United Steelworkers, the board, as it had announced it would, rejected the request for a general 17-cents-an-hour increase.

It noted, however, that this question would be reopened if there should be a change in the national wage stabilization policy.

The increases ordered were a premium rate of 4 cents an hour for the second shift and 6 cents an hour for the third shift.

The union had demanded 5 cents and 10 cents, respectively.

In addition, the board directed adjustments to eliminate "intra-plant wage rate inequities."

No one company may make adjustments under this section of the order greater than an average of 5 cents per hour for all its employes.

Ohio State, Notre Dame Triumph

Ohio State University's powerful eleven rallied in the final period to turn back Michigan's Wolverines, 18-14, before 71,000 at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, in the country's most important football game of the day, winning the Big Ten title and taking its place among the foremost collegiate forces in the Nation.

In another important game, Notre Dame's Fighting Irish romped to a 21-0 victory over Georgia Tech, conqueror of Navy, which had swamped Notre Dame. In their ivy-covered traditional game, Penn scored three times in the last half to beat Cornell. Another traditional battle saw Brown outscoring Colgate, 32-20 in a thriller.

Other important games found Virginia battling heretofore unbeaten and untied Yale to a 6-to-6 deadlock; Minnesota kicking four extra points to down Wisconsin, 28 to 26; Bainbridge running its string to 16 straight in two undefeated years by taming Camp Peary, 21 to 13; Tennessee tripping Kentucky, 21 to 7; Mississippi upsetting Mississippi State, 13 to 8; Duke swamping North Carolina, 33 to 0; Iowa Seahawks spanking Iowa, 30 to 6; Great Lakes thumping Fort Warren, 28 to 7; Dartmouth beating Columbia, 18 to 0, and Pitt coming back to dump its arch rival, Penn State, 14 to 0, in a mild upset.

In the Southwest, Texas Christian and Oklahoma A. & M. earned bids to the annual Cotton Bowl game New Year's Day, the Horned Frogs by edging Rice, 9-6 and the Oklahoma Aggies by thumping Oklahoma, 28-6.

Russia Has Many Lawyers, Soviet Attorney Says

There are plenty of lawyers in the Soviet Union, contrary to popular opinion here, and the practice of law plays an essential role in the Soviet economy, according to Valentin Tapliakov, general counsel to the Soviet Purchasing Mission, whose address yesterday at the luncheon of the District of Columbia Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild was the first to be made in this country by a Soviet attorney.

Upon completing a five-year course of study and passing the State examination, the Soviet lawyer may devote himself to one of the three principal phases of practice—government and corporation law, civil law (mainly advice and court appearance for citizens), and research, Tapliakov said.

At National Airport

B-29 of Type That Hit Tokyo Goes on Display Here Today

By James V. Piersol
Post Aviation Editor

One of the B-29 Superfortresses of the type used this week in the 20th Air Force attack on Tokyo is to be on public display for the first time at National Airport here between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. today.

With the big airplane there is an exhibit of bombs, guns, ammunition and accessories arranged by Headquarters of the Army Air Forces in cooperation with the Treasury Department to illustrate that it requires the sale of a lot of War Bonds to buy even a set of spark plugs for the four powerful engines which propel it.

A preview yesterday afternoon for War, Navy and other Government departments disclosed staging arrangements under which spectators can look up or down at the high-flying bomber. It is exhibited about halfway between the regular entrance to the Air Terminal and the new Army Air Forces hangar at the north end of the airport.

The plane, nearly surrounded by the accessory display, is nosed up to the promenade atop the high levee erected by engineers to control Potomac flood water. Looking down from the promenade spectators get substantially the same view an enemy pursuit pilot gets if he dares to head into the powerful armament which has so far kept most enemy fighters at a safe distance.

Down on the airport level it is seen as an antiaircraft spotter might see it if his binoculars are strong enough to bring out detail at a distance of 30,000 feet.

Among the first previewers to give the plane a close inspection were Gen. George Marshall, chief

See B-29, Page 2, Column 1.

Two Million Slain in Nazi Horror Camps

War Refugee Board Reveals Gas-Cremation Assembly-Line Method

By George Connery

In two years approximately two million persons—equal to the entire population of West Virginia—were exterminated at two German concentration camps, according to a detailed report made public yesterday by the War Refugee Board, the first such indictment for wholesale murder to be issued under authorization of this Government.

Six diagrams, sketches and maps in the 24-page report locate in rough outline the crematoria and other installations and illustrate the assembly-line methods that eliminated men, women and children.

The executions total is arrived at mainly through a series of detailed tables giving national composition and estimated size of each convoy as it arrived at the camp areas. Only a percentage of the convoys was enrolled at the institutions, with the bulk sent directly to the gassing chambers. Because consecutive numbers were tattooed on those not immediately executed, it was possible to reach an approximate total for those exterminated. For one set of gas chambers alone the figure was 1,765,000.

On Upper Silesia

The camps are Auschwitz and Birkenau, in upper Silesia. The period covered is the spring of 1942 to last spring. Millions of Jews and Poles gassed and cremated there are in addition to the reported death tolls of Lublin and other notorious mass execution centers elsewhere in Germany and occupied countries. Any estimate of the over-all total would be a pure guess on the basis of available facts.

"It is a fact beyond denial that the Germans have deliberately and systematically murdered millions of innocent civilians—Jews and Christians alike—all over Europe," declares the board, which functions under the executive office of the President. "This campaign of terror and brutality, unprecedented in

See CAMPS, Page 2, Column 3.

Kimmel-Short Trial Unlikely, Journal Says

Army-Navy Paper Expects No Congress Investigation Either

It is unlikely there will be any Congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor Army and Navy disaster of nearly three years ago and it is unlikely that either Admiral Kimmel or Major General Short, Hawaiian commanders at the time, will be court-martialed, according to an article in the current issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

While the Journal indicated that its conclusions were guesses as to what the Army and Navy eventually will turn up in their official reports, it was clear that division of authority in the top command at the time of the disaster was a major factor.

The Journal said Navy officials have decided that it was the function of the Army to insure the safety of the big naval base in which numerous ships were sunk during a surprise attack by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. The Navy's job was simply "to support the Army indirectly by operation at sea," according to the article.

"The truth," the Journal said, "seems to be that both the Army and Navy command at Pearl Harbor did not believe that an attack by the Japanese was in prospect, although warnings of its possibility had been communicated by both the War and Navy Departments."

Victory in Sight, Smuts Tells South Africans

Johannesburg, South Africa, Nov. 25 (AP).—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, a military strategist as well as a statesman, told South Africans today that "victory is in sight" and "the end cannot be long delayed."

The 74-year-old premier asserted that some South African air force squadrons would be sent to the Far East for the war against Japan, while South African industry would be called upon to make additional contributions toward prosecution of this phase of the world conflict.

67 Years of Service

Today's Issue Is 25,000th In Washington Post History

By Anne Hagner

Today marks publication of the 25,000th issue of The Washington Post, which has appeared without interruption every day since December 6, 1877, when it was announced as "a new Democratic daily journal" with an assured circulation of nearly 10,000.

From its quarters in "a commodious building" at 914 Pennsylvania ave. nw., The Post promised its subscribers "all the approved and enterprising features of metropolitan journalism in its present form and style."

"The publishers," said a brief announcement, "will aim to keep it full up to the requirements of modern times, both as a newspaper and as the vehicle of correct political opinion and interest."

Its front page, with the masthead in the same Old English type that Post readers know today, had these noteworthy news stories:

A column entitled "At the Capitol," with the subhead (probably written by a copyreader with his tongue in his cheek), "A day of rather small things."

Another called "New York Special," in which a "grand national colored baby show in Gilmore's Garden" was given priority over the question of "who shall be surveyor of the port of New York?"

A column of news from other countries, tersely named "Over the Water," in which it was stated that a Constantinople dispatch claimed victory for the Turks in Elena, with Russian losses estimated at 3000 killed or wounded.

Not exactly news, but also in the eighth column of page one in what

See EDITION, Page 2, Column 5.

Japs Lose 27 Vessels To U. S. Subs

Destroyer Gunboat, 25 Merchantmen Included, Making Total for War 854

Submarines operating in Pacific and Far East waters have sunk 27 additional enemy vessels including a destroyer and a converted gunboat.

The Navy reported yesterday that the additional sinkings brought total Japanese losses inflicted by submarines to 854 sunk, 37 probably sunk and 119 damaged.

The other 25 reported were all merchant craft. A large transport, a large tanker, a large cargo transport, two medium tankers, two medium cargo transports, 11 medium cargo vessels, a small tanker and six small cargo vessels.

The text of Navy Communique No. 556:

"Pacific and Far East:

"U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of 27 vessels, including 2 combatant vessels, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows:

"One destroyer.
"One converted gunboat.
"One large transport.
"One large tanker.
"One large cargo transport.
"Two medium tankers.
"Two medium cargo transports.
"Eleven medium cargo vessels.
"One small tanker.
"Six small cargo vessels."

4 Union Heads Pledge to Aid War Output

New Orleans, Nov. 25 (AP).—Chiefs of four major labor unions pledged to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, here today their every effort to speed up the production of military supplies.

Presidents of the molders, machinists, garment and textile workers unions volunteered to urge workers to transfer from less critical industries into plants engaged in the manufacture of vital war supplies.

The session was held behind closed doors and the Army's request for the most critical needs was laid before the conferees by Col. A. H. Raskin, from the office of Undersecretary of War Patterson.

The union officials were told that most needed now were heavy trucks and motorized equipment, duck for Army tents and shipping, together with ammunition.

After the meeting Green announced the appointment of Louis Hines, AFL director in Washington, to handle exclusively the plan for intensifying the production of critical goods.

The textile mills are located principally in Maine, it was explained, while the molders are employed largely in the Chicago and Eastern areas.

Judge Landis, Ill Since Oct. 2, Succumbs at 78

Chicago, Nov. 25 (AP).—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who saved baseball when its existence was threatened by the "Black Sox" scandal of 1920, died today in St. Luke's Hospital where he had been confined since October 2.

His wife, who is a patient in the hospital convalescing from a fractured wrist; his son, Col. Reed G. Landis and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Phillips, were at his bedside when he died in his sleep at 5:35 a. m. (C. W. T.). He was 78.

Leslie O'Connor, his secretary, announced that "in compliance with his wish, no funeral service will be held. Also in accordance with his desires, cremation will take place privately and friends are asked not to send flowers."

Landis had entered the hospital with a bad cold for a "rest cure" and was well on the road to recovery until early this week when he suffered a heart attack. He rallied later, but suffered another relapse yesterday and last night the hospital described him as "a very sick man."

(Details in Sports Section.)

Bombers Shatter Jap Ships in Manila Harbor

Associated Press Wirephoto From U. S. Navy

DRIVEN INTO THE MUD—Flaming Japanese cargo vessels, some of which already have sunk onto the mud bed of Manila Harbor, after being bombed by American carrier-based planes in recent raid

Planes Smash Fourth Jap Leyte Convoy

2000 Soldiers, Cargo Lost, Four Transports Sunk

BULLETIN

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines (Sunday), Nov. 26 (AP).—A fourth Leyte-bound Japanese convoy of four transports was smashed off Cebu Saturday and an estimated 2000 Nipponese troops and all cargo were lost. Three transports of an undisclosed tonnage were sunk and a fourth transport left blazing from stem to stern, a headquarters communique reported today, as Warhawks and Thunderbolts smashed the convoy.

By the United Press

American carrier-based planes blasted Manila Harbor and its surrounding network of bomb-cratered airfields today in the fifth assault on the Philippines capital this month, Tokyo reported.

The report of a new United States raid on Manila, not confirmed by American sources, was broadcast by the Japanese-controlled Manila radio and heard by the FCC. The enemy said about 60 carrier planes struck from high levels at shipping in Manila Bay, already cluttered with scores of enemy ships sunk or damaged in previous raids.

Clark Field north of Manila and Lipa and Batangas Fields in southern Luzon also were hit, the enemy reported. The broadcast said two American bombers were brought down in flames over Manila.

The last announced American raid on Manila was last Sunday (Philippines time) in which 16 ships were destroyed or set afire and 126 planes destroyed.

First Snowfall Sprinkles Atlanta

Atlanta, Nov. 25. (AP).—Snow pellets, the first of the winter, lightly sprikled the heart of downtown Atlanta shortly before 9 a. m. today.

The Weather Bureau said the fall was a phenomena as the temperature at the time was 40 degrees and the indicated freezing level was 11,800 feet above Atlanta.

May Clinch Their Doom

Nazis Throw Bulk of Armor Into Battle West of Rhine

By Wes Gallagher

With the U. S. Ninth Army in Germany, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Germans have thrown three-fourths of their armored strength into the giant showdown battle west of the Rhine—a climactic struggle which has cost the enemy more than 100,000 fighting men in the last week.

Gen. Dwight D Eisenhower's winter offensive, now entering its second phase on the Western Front, thus may well spell the downfall of Hitlerism.

The U. S. First and Ninth armies and the British Second have slugged their way into the German defenses of the Rhine and Ruhr Valleys where it hurts the most, in the Cologne and Dusseldorf areas.

The Ninth itself has chewed up two panzer divisions in the week's fighting, while the First and British Second have done as well.

As a result, the Germans not only have committed the bulk of their armored strength against these three armies, but crack divisions from the Russian front as well.

Prisoners have reported the German high command is determined to stem the drive on the Ruhr regardless of the cost to its armies' positions elsewhere.

For the moment torrential rains have slowed the pace of Eisenhower's drive in this sector, but only a few clear days will mean the launching of the second phase of the great offensive. The Germans already have lost 125 tanks in eight days' fighting.

On the Southern Front the French and Americans are rapidly clearing the Germans from France and Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton has broken through the Metz defenses and is standing now on the German border preparing for the next phase of his battle.

It was thought at first that the German army would executive only a holding action west of the Rhine and stand along the river. However, divisions were brought across

See BATTLE, Page 2, Column 2.

Six Area Men Wounded

D. C. Flier, Holder of DFC, Killed in Action in Pacific

A radio technician on a Flying Fortress who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross was one of two District area men killed in action. Six others have been wounded, according to information received yesterday.

Some of these men are among the 1507 United States soldiers wounded in action on a Wer Department casualty list released today.

Killed:

Tech. Sergt. Thomas Holton Shadrick, 20, son of Mrs. Eleanor Lomax, 1305 13th st. nw.

Pvt. Lawrence E. Day, 20, son of Mrs. Nettie Day, 1007 14th st. se.

Wounded:

Second Lieut. Arthur P. Trimble, husband of Mrs. Roberta E. Trimble, 6710 46th st., Chevy Chase.

Corpl. Franklin Boyd Garmon, jr., 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Garmon, 115 Wooton ave., Friendship Heights, Md.

Pvt. Earl M. Homiller, 31, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Homiller, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. ne.

Capt. Arvid P. Croonquist, jr., 24, son of Col. Arvid P. Croonquist, Westchester Apts.

Pvt. Robert M. Hadnott, husband of Mrs. Shirley C. Hadnott, 15 Erickson rd., Bethesda, Md.

Pvt. Thomas B. Jacobs, jr., friend of Miss Florence Fowbell, 2015 Kalorama rd. nw.

Sergeant Shadrick, radio technician on a Flying Fortress, was killed in action in the Pacific area in July, 1943. His mother will receive her son's medals, a Distinguished Flying Cross with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, at ceremonies

See CASULTY, Page 2, Column 2.

Embattled Nazis Still Clinging to Strasbourg

Third Army Breaks Into Saar Basin At New Point in 2-4-Mile Gains

Paris, Nov. 25 (AP).—United States infantry swarmed along both sides of the Marne-Rhine Canal 13 miles northwest of Strasbourg today in a drive toward the Rhine crossings into Germany's Karlsruhe country, but the enemy still fought on from bridgehead positions inside Strasbourg itself.

(The Paris radio said without confirmation from any other source that armored columns swinging south of Strasbourg had fought to within 8 miles of a junction with other forces fighting up from Colmar, which if true would encircle any Germans still left in the Vosges.)

In the Giant battle on the edge of the Cologne plain, the United States Ninth Army fought to within less than a mile of the Roer River, last big natural barrier before the Rhine.

Across Roer, DNB Says

(The official German agency, DNB, broadcast a report from its chief military commentator that Allied troops had scored a 7-mile advance east of Aachen, which if true would place the Americans across the Roer. There was no Allied confirmation.)

On its right flank, the veterans of the United States First Army edged almost entirely through the dense Hurtgen Forest, southeast of Aachen, one of the bloodiest battlegrounds of this war.

The U. S. Third Army, pushing out 2 to 4 miles at a half-dozen points along a 60-mile front, overran 10 towns and broke into the Saar Basin for half a mile at a new point, capturing Biringen 20 miles west and slightly north of Saarbrucken.

Evacuation Reported

Mopping up Butzdorf, 2 miles inside Germany just west of the Saar Basin, the Third seized prisoners who said civilians had been ordered to evacuate Saarburg, 7 miles northeast of advanced American positions thrust 4 miles into the Reich.

On the southern end of its front, the Third deepened its bridgehead across the Saar River 26 miles south of Saarbrucken and sent patrols thrusting out 7 miles east of the stream.

It was here that the Third Army in a surprise crossing yesterday fell on German tanks just as they were counterattacking U. S. Seventh Army positions northwest of the Saverne Gap.

Air Warfare Resumed

A good break in the weather allowed Allied planes to fly once more to battle and all day long fighter-bombers pounded away at German positions on the Aachen front.

The terrain which the Seventh was forced to yield northwest of Saverne Gap was mostly rewon, and farther south other elements striking through the Vosges passes were within 26 miles of the Rhine at two points.

The Germans renewed their audacious attempt to sever Allied lines through Saverne Gap Saturday morning, attacking with artillery and 20 tanks, 7 of which were knocked out, a front dispatch said.

In Eastern Holland, the British Second Army reached the Mass, 15 miles north of the enemy's river stronghold at Venlo, and was attacking the defenses of Venlo.

Strike North of Gap

Exploiting the Strasbourg breakthrough, the United States Forty-fourth and Seventy-ninth Infantry divisions struck north of the Saverne Gap despite continuing tank-supported counterattacks and moved out along both sides of the Marne-Rhine Canal in the area of Mommenheim, 13 miles northwest of Strasbourg.

The canal itself turns southward to Strasbourg, but other routes ahead of the American spearhead lead to Bischwiller and Haguenau, 12 and 16 miles north of Strasbourg, and the Rhine crossings into Karlsruhe. At Mommenheim they were 10 miles west of Bischwiller.

Karlsruhe stands on the Rhine Plain north of the mountains and forests of Baden.

The French were battling at close quarters with the Germans.

See WAR, Page 2, Column 7.

Riverdale Boys' Police Patrol Is Organized

"We intend to prove that the boys of Riverdale do not come in the so-called juvenile delinquent class," said Bob Lawrence, newly elected Commissioner of the Riverdale Boys Police Patrol, which met for its inaugural meeting at the Riverdale Elementary School Friday evening.

The patrol, started by a group of men headed by Mayor Harry A. L. Barker, will be self-governed and is so set up that boys accused of causing damage and creating nuisance in the town will be brought before a jury of their fellow youngsters.

The club was started after a long series of mischievous actions by the youth of the town. Mayor Barker said that manhole covers have been removed, street lights broken and other such acts committed.

Lawrence has high hopes of clearing up the situation with the aid of the 35 club members who are signed up and others who are expected to join soon. It is estimated that there are about 350 boys between the ages of 10 and 18 in the town.

James A. Schmitt has been named chief of the patrol and Town Councilman Hanson D. Powers is the adult supervisor with F. E. Franklin Halton as assistant supervisor. The club, maintained for Riverdale boys only, will meet each Friday evening at 8 in the elementary school.

Mayor Barker has offered to give $50 of his personal funds to start the club off and to purchase badges for each member.

B-29

From Page 1

of staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces.

Brand New

The plane on display is brand new, having been flown here directly from the production line of the Bell Aircraft Corp.'s plant at Marietta, Ga., by Col. A. D. Olson, Wright Field test pilot.

Colonel Olson, who was one of the first to test-fly the type, said the new plane from a pilot's viewpoint is a "grownup and cleaned-up B-17" with many improvements besides its great range and carrying capacity.

"It is very light on the controls," Col. Olson said, "and recovers readily from unusual maneuvers such as a stall. But like all big ships it requires lots of roo mto take off and land. The tricycle landing gear is one of the outstanding improvements over the B-17 and greatly improves handling on the ground."

Workmanship Superior

Close up, the new Superfortress reflects a substantial improvement in the workmanship of the vast army of men and women workers who have given up almost every kind of occupation from farming to housekeeping for the more exacting task of building airplanes.

The vast sheets of duraluminum that make up the outer skin are joined by flush-type rivets as neatly as if they had been sewed by an expert dressmaker with an invisible stitch.

The B-29 is basically what engineers call a mid-wing monoplane, with 141 feet of wing span, and is the biggest bomber ever put through mass production. Five major aircraft companies, several of the biggest automobile manufacturers and more than 2000 subcontractors and vendors in all the States contribute to its final assembly.

Each of its 2200-horsepower Wright engines is equipped with two mighty turbo superchargers concealed in neat nacelles projecting from the leading edge of the wing. The superchargers, together with 16-foot, four-bladed hydromatic propellers, are what makes it possible for the B-29 to ascend to heights heretofore unreached by an airplane loaded with well over 60 pounds per square foot of wing area.

Each propeller blade, which looks something like the ear of a jack rabbit, is controllable from a minimum of 20 degrees "bite" on the air at take-off to a maximum of 84 degrees when the atmosphere thins at high altitude.

Was His Face Red?

Memphis, Tenn. (U.P.).—The "Most Embarrassed Sergeant of World War II" was discovered recently in Memphis. He was the tough three-striper who suddenly found himself engulfed in the rush from a passenger train of about 125 little Girl Scouts returning from camp. "Oho!" yelled a group of buck privates to the red-eared Sargie, "so that's the outfit you belong to!"

Cigarettes Catch Up

Augusta, Kans. (U.P.).—One year ago former associates of Dwaine Lackey sent their soldier friend a carton of cigarettes. Since then Lackey has been discharged and returned to his old job at an oil refinery here. Only recently the cigarettes caught up with him. He shared the smokes with the men who were the original donors.

Yale Graduated Most

Cambridge, Mass. (U.P.).—Yale University had the greatest number of graduates among the Nation's 1944 graduating class. The total figure for the year was 719. Yale led the field with 104 graduates, followed by Princeton with 60; Dartmouth, 59; Harvard, 54; Columbia, 32; Brown, 26, and Amherst, 23.

Five Irish From Ohio

South Bend, Ind. (AP).—The State of Ohio has five representatives on the Notre Dame baseball roster. They are Dan Long of Cleveland, Paul Lammers of St. Henry, Frank Gilhooley of Toledo, John Mayo of Youngstown and Al Whittingham of Alliance.

BATTLE

From Page 1

the Rhine to meet the Allies on their own ground.

This delighted the Allied high command, because it meant that the battle would be fought on Allied terms on shorter lines of communication, with a greater chance of dealing an annihilation blow and destroying the German armies before they can retreat across the Rhine.

Holdout Power Questioned

The Ninth Army has killed or captured an estimated 9000 Germans in a week, the First and Second British Armies have enjoyed similar success, while the Third, United States Seventh and French First have done far better, with the result that Hitler has lost more than 100,000 fighting men in the past week.

It is a question how long the German army can absorb such losses. While the Germans are using their best troops in this sector, including crack panzer units, the advancing Americans find many third-rate soldiers, of little use to the enemy except for cannon fodder.

On the other hand, the Germans apparently no longer are lacking in essential war material and have concentrated more artillery than ever on the Roer Valley front.

The enemy also is striking with an ever-increasing number of weapons, including flying bombs and rockets, which have shown a huge gain over the fighting area in the past 10 days.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

to be held at Bolling Field at 5:30 p. m. Tuesday.

Anative of Leonardtown, Md., Shadrick was killed in the fighting over Bougainville. In the Army Air Forces since 1939, he went through the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor. The Post ran a story of his DFC award on August 1, 1943.

Private Day was killed on September 2 in France. A native of Washington he attended Alice Deal Junior High School and worked as a truckdriver for the Terminal Refrigerating & Warehousing Corp. prior to entering the service in April, 1943. He received his training at Camp Pickett, Va., and went overseas in September, 1943. A brother, Pvt. Earl L. Day, is stationed in Italy.

Navigator on a Flying Fortress, Trimble received a flac wound in the hand while flying over Germany on August 25. A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., where his parents now live, Trimble was a photographer before entering the service in February, 1940. He has been awarded the Air Medal, and was wounded while on his seventh mission.

Germon, who received a foot wound in Solland on October 30, was a native of Washington and attended Fishburne Military School and The Citadel in Charleston, S. C. A paratrooper, he entered the service in February, 1943, and went overseas a year later. Germon jumped on D-Day and his unit received a regimental citation for action at Carentan, France.

Homiller was wounded in France on September 15 by shrapnel and has since returned to duty. Employed by the Melvin Dairies prior to going into the service last February, Homiller went overseas last July. He is a native of Washington and has a 3-year-old daughter, Dorothy Ann.

Croonquist, who has since returned to duty, was wounded in Germany on September 4. A graduate of West Point he went overseas with an infantry outfit last April. His father, Col. Arvid P. Croonquist, sr., is with the General Staff.

Privates Hadnott and Jacobs were wounded in action in the European area, according to a War Department announcement yesterday.

Berlin Reports Raid on Reich

London, Nov. 24 (AP).—The German radio said tonight Allied bombers were over the Reich again and were approaching the Brunswick-Hannover area and the province of Brandenburg, which includes Berlin.

Airfields in the Brunswick-Hannover area were raked with cannon-fire and bombed at low level by RAF Mosquitoes last night.

U. S. Eighth Air Force planes were grounded during the day.

SMILING AUTHOR—Novelist W. Somerset Maugham (left) enjoys a light moment with June Havoc and Director Rouben Mamoulian at rehearsal of a musical version of one of his stories. Miss Havoc plays the Sadie Thompson role first enacted by the late Jeanne Eagles.

CAMPS

From Page 1

all history, even now continues unabated."

Three men who escaped the camps furnished the basis for the report.

Although it cannot vouch for accuracy of every detail in the sensational narrative, the War Refugee Board released it as a reliable summary. It said:

"The board has every reason to believe that these reports present a true picture of the frightful happenings in these camps. It is making the reports public in the firm conviction that they would be read and understood by all Americans.

"Entirely Credible"

"The declarations tally with all the trustworthy yet fragmentary reports hitherto received, and the dates given with regard to transports to various camps agree with official records. These statements can, therefore, be considered as entirely credible."

The three stories, it was learned, were forwarded to the board in Washington by one of its representatives at the American Embassy in Switzerland. Checking the men and their narratives closely, he found that in all important aspects one corroborated another. He sent the reports back here with the recommendation that they were correct as far as could be ascertained under wartime conditions.

In Washington, the board was impressed also because the stories were from men actually confined in the camps, where escape is rare. Although there was a reluctance to publish atrocity stories, in view of the propaganda backfire following the First World War, the board felt it was on firm ground on these reports.

In the document released last night the board explained:

"The War Refugee Board is engaged in a desperate effort to save as many as possible of Hitler's intended victims. To facilitate its work the board has representatives in key spots in Europe. These representatives have tested contacts throughout Europe and keep the board fully advised concerning the German campaign of extermination and torture.

Reports Prepared Separately

"The reports were prepared separately and are reproduced exactly in the form they were received by the War Refugee Board, except for a few deletions necessary for the protection of persons who may still be alive. The figures concerning the size of the Jewish convoys and the numbers of men and women admitted to the two camps cannot be taken as mathematically exact; and, in fact, are declared by the authors to be no more than reliable approximations. They are accepted as such by the board."

One report is based on experiences of two young Slovakian Jews who escaped in April, 1944, after spending two years in the camps at Auschwitz and Birkenau. The second is by a non-Jewish-Polish major, the only survivor of one group imprisoned at Auschwitz.

Brutality, starvation and disease were the accepted thing at the camps, the three men declared. For example, at Auschwitz, Jews were forced to bring gravel on wheelbarrows up an incline from a pit. Those who slowed up were simply pushed back and crashed down the incline with their loads on top of them. Extremely run down hospital patients, chronic cases and the half-starved or mutilated were virtually condemned to death by injections.

The three escapees give exact and factual discriptions of the exterminating processes, which varied from ordinary but relentless brutality to death by gas. Birkenau, which adjoined Auschwitz, had the most elaborate system.

First Burned in Trenches

At first bodies from the gas hall at Birkenau were burned in huge trenches. This crude step was eliminated at the end of February, 1943, when a new modern gassing plant and a series of crematoria went into operation.

Two large crematoria and two smaller ones were provided. The larger ones were described by one of the Slovakian Jews as follows: "Those consist of three parts, a furnace room, large hall and gas chamber. A huge chimney rises from the furnace room around which are grouped nine furnaces, each having four openings. Each opening can take three normal corpses at once and after an hour and a half the bodies are completely burned. This corresponds to a daily capacity of about 000 bodies.

"Next to this is a large reception hall which is arranged so as to give the impression of the antechamber of a bathing establishment. It holds 2000 people and apparently there is a similar waiting room on the floor below.

"From there a door and a few steps lead down into the very long and narrow gas chamber. The walls of this chamber are also camouflaged with simulated entries to shower rooms in order to mislead the victims. The roof is fitted with three traps which can be hermetically closed from the outside. A track leads from the gas chamber towards the furnace rooms."

Herded Into Gas Chamber

This is his description of how the gassing takes place:

"The unfortunate victims are brought into hall B where they are told to undress. To complete the fiction that they are going to bathe, each person receives a towel and a small piece of soap, issued by two men clad in white coats. Then they are crowded into the gas chamber C in such numbers that there is, of course, only standing room.

"To compress this crowd into the narrow space, shots are often fired to induce those already at the far end to huddle still closer together. When everybody is inside, the heavy doors are closed. Then there is a short pause, presumably to allow the room temperature to rise to a certain level, after which SS men with gas masks climb on the roof, open the traps and shake down a preparation in powder form out of tin cans labeled: 'Cyklon—for use against vermin,' which is manufactured by a Hamburg concern.

6000-a-Day Capacity

"It is presumed that this is a cyanide mixture of some sort which turns into gas at a certain temperature. After three minutes everyone in the chamber is dead. No one is known to have survived this ordeal, although it was not uncommon to discover signs of life after the primitive measures employed in the birch wood (the earlier Birkenau installation).

"The chamber is then opened, aired and the 'special squad' carts the bodies on flat trucks to the furnace room where the burning takes place. Crematoria three and four (the smaller ones) work on nearly the same principle, but their capacity is only half as large. Thus the total capacity of the four cremating and gassing plants at Birkenau amounts to about 6000 daily."

Western Electric Gives Party On Anniversary

In celebration of its 75th anniversary, the Western Electric Co. last night gave a party at the Shoreham Hotel for 600 employes, relatives and friends of the local distributing house, 1111 North Capitol st.

Highlighting the program was a feature length film "Heritage for Victory," which told the story of Western Electric's development since its beginning in 1869, when with $400 Enos Barton and Elisha Gray built their first commercial patent models of telegraph and signal apparatus.

Exhibits assembled by the District plant which since 1923, has furnished equipment and supplies to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. emphasized machinery manufactured for the armed forces. These included a switchboard used at command posts in combat zones and test sets for locating trouble in complex lines and measuring currents.

EDITION

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is now regarded as the "lead column," was a piece entitled "Horrors of War," quoting reminiscenses of the Civil War from the Philadelphia Weekly Times.

There was no "weather ear" on the front page; instead, such information was tucked away at the end of the first column on the back page, called "Weather Probabilities." The Washington Post's first issue said that December 7, just 54 years before the most famed December 7 in history, would boast: "Rising barometer, brisk, high westerly to northerly winds, diminishing in force, and rainy."

Although The Post was greeted by 10,000 prospective readers, its neighbors on Pennsylvania ave. apparently tempered their enthusiasm, for this item appeared:

"The undertaker next door to The Post objects to the sound of our machinery. We object to the sound of the undertaker's hammer and to his lugubrious hearse, which is nearly always in front of our establishment."

Several familiar stories dotted the pages of that first Post—a column called "The City in Brief," which has its modern counterpart in "City News in Brief;" and the Oldest Inhabitants Association, which met with Dr. John B. Blake presiding and received one-fourth of a column in coverage.

Said a "city brief," pulling no punches: "The O Street Market is a disgrace to the city, and with its delapidated corterie of sheds, presents a spectacle at once dangerous and uninviting. Some day a cyclone ought to relieve that portion of Washington from this eyesore."

Another feature was "Along the Waterfront," which started out: "Dreary and desolate is the river front of Washington from the bridge over Rock Creek at Pennsylvania ave., connecting Washington and Georgetown — from thence to the Long Bridge—and then with a somewhat better prospect to Fourth st. wharves, where the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Co. receives and dispatches its commercial freight." The story continued with a suggestion that "th late Board of Public Works" might have "expended a small modicum of the immense sums for the protection of its wharves."

Swedish Ship Sinks In Baltic; 100 Believed Drowned

Stockholm, Nov. 24 (AP).—The 563-ton Swedish passenger ship Hansa sank mysteriously off the Baltic island of Gotland early today, and tonight it was estimated approximately 100 persons probably had been drowned.

The cause of the disaster still was undetermined, but Swedish newspapers asserted flatly that the sinking had resulted either from a torpedo or a mine.

Only two survivors had been picked up tonight. They said an explosion occurred in the forward part of the ship at 5:10 a. m. and that the vessel sank shortly afterward.

One loaded lifeboat in addition to scattered debris was spotted during the day by planes but fog hampered rescue efforts.

Zionists in U. S. Condemn Slaying Of Lord Moyne

The assassination of Lord Moyne, British resident minister in the Middle East, was condemned in a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America, according to an announcement made yesterday by District Zionist headquarters.

Terming the assassination the work of a "small irresponsible and lawless band who have adopted terrorism as a political weapon" and who have "divorced themselves from the common interests and historic moral traditions of the Jewish people," the resolution criticized "any attempt to imply that blame attaches to the Jewish community" as "ill-advised and baseless."

The Jews of Palestine, the resolution points out, have made an unsurpassed contribution to the war effort.

Arnold to Reveal Tokyo Details Sunday

The War Department said yesterday that Gen. H. H. Arnold will "present the latest available information" on the Tokyo attack when he appears on the Army hour over NBC between 3:30 and 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), Sunday. Arnold is commanding general of the Army Air Forces.

Savant Spends 40 Years in Name Study

State College, Pa., (U.P.).—When William Shakespeare asked "What's in a name?" he couldn't have foreseen that A. H. Espenshade, professor emeritus of English composition at Pennsylvania State College, would spend 40 years of research to supply him with an answer.

To the bard's provoking question, Professor Espenshade replies, "Just about everything." And he should know, having spent almost half a century tracing family names as his hobby.

Until the 12th and 13th century people used only their first names, Professor Espenshade claims, but as the population increased, the supply of first names ran low and our ancestors were forced to choose surnames.

The majority of last names were derived from places, with the next largest group springing from occupations, Espenshade says. Even foundling homes solved the problem of providing last names, for children were often given the name of the home that housed them.

A word of caution from the professor—some people, he believes, would be a lot better off if they didn't bother tracing the origin and literal meaning of their family names. Those people, he explains, are often disappointed if the literal meaning of their name turns out to be unflattering.

But, Shakespeare's question is still not completely answered, because even the expert professor says it's impossible to determine the origin of all names because some have been too badly warped by use.

Oaks Plan Involved Too Much Force, Dulles Declares

New York, Nov. 24 (AP).—John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, said today the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a world organization represented "a significant achievement" but that they placed "too much reliance" on force.

Dulles, who also is foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, said in a prepared address that he believed the proposals fell short of what was necessary to assure peace with justice.

"Too much reliance is placed upon force, the use of which is not related to any definition of what is or is not proper national conduct," he told the New York metropolitan area conference of the Presbyterian Church. "The (proposed arrangement partakes of a military alliance."

Dulles said the Dumbarton Oaks proposals "at least assure" a first step toward replacing "prewar anarchy" with "a peace condition" and permit "evolution toward a more adequate world structure."

"Therefore they can be accepted," he said.

Forts' Secret Raid On V-2 Plant Last August Disclosed

London, Nov. 24 (AP).—A U. S. Eighth Air Force spokesman disclosed tonight hitherto secret details of a 400-ton bombing attack which destroyed the bulk of a V-2 rocket plant near Weimar, Germany, last August 24.

Fifty German fighter planes and one of the most formidable flak belts in Germany guarded the plant, but 130 Flying Fortresses "laid down a remarkably concentrated and accurate pattern of bombs," he said.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that of the ten largest factory buildings, seven were destroyed, three-fourths of another was demolished and the other two were severely damaged. Including both main and auxiliary factory buildings, forty-five were destroyed. All others were partly wrecked or damaged.

Gave Brandy as Gift

Hebron, N. H. (U.P.).—When Benjamni Woodman, a master-workman, completed the building of the community church here in 1800, townsfolk extended him a vote of thanks and "presented a bottle of brandy at the expense of the town for his generous and manly behavior while a resident." He took three years to construct the building.

SONGBIRD—Dorothy Kirsten (above), soprano soloist in a series of programs with the N. Y. Philharmonic, will sing the leading role in a revival of the opera, "Manon Lescaut."

WAR

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who, recovering from the surprise of the Strasbourg breakthrough, had dug in on the French side of the Rhine bridges and were fighting from pillboxes which the French themselves built before the war.

5000 Prisoners Taken

As the total number of prisoners taken in and around Strasbourg mounted to 5000, elements of the 79th division moving on 8 miles north of Strasbourg came within sight of the Rhine at Weyerscheim and Hoerdt. They were encountering little opposition, a late front report said.

(The Washington Post is cooperating with the Washington City Bible Society in publishing selected Scriptural verses, Thanksgiving to Christmas.)

TODAY—PSALM 1

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night.

And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

The ungodly are not so; but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away.

Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, not sinners in the congregation of the righteous.

For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

TOMORROW—MATTHEW 5

Crew of 'Tokyo Rose' Awarded Decorations

Saipan, Nov. 13 (Delayed) (AP).—The entire crew of the "Tokyo Rose," first Superfortress to fly over Tokyo, was decorated today for its daring reconnaissance mission November 1.

In the first decoration ceremony of the Twentieth Army Air Force's Twenty-first Bomber Command, Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell presented the Distinguished Flying Cross to the pilot, Capt. Ralph D. Steakley, Jefferson, Ohio; the Oak Leaf Cluster to an Air Medal to Navigator Lieut. Cludek Stambaugh, San Antonio, Tex., and Air Medals to nine other crewmen.

The accompanying citation said "the crew returned with photographs of enemy terrain and installations hitherto unobtainable, and with weather observations and other technical information, thereby making a major contribution to the success of the war against Japan."

But They Do

Providence, R. I. (U.P.). — Investigating a collision between a trailer-truck and a sedan, police found in the latter's demolished trunk a booklet: "Accident's Don't Happen."

Pity the King, Now He Can't Ride as Jockey

Horse racing may be the sport of kings by long tradition throughout the world, but it is not the sport of kings as Nagogo would have it.

Nagogo has just been made the Emir of Katina, Vermont-sized state within the northern border of Nigeria, British Protectorate, and at the southern edge of the Sahara. He and three of his brothers are famous in Nigeria for their victories as gentlemen jockies. As a family polo team they have played abroad as well as in Nigeria.

But now the dignity of his office as the almost sacred leader of a million Mohammedan Fulani-Hausa subjects will not permit him to ride in the races. That is the one thing Nagogo likes least about his new job, writes Helen Gilles from Kano, Nigeria, to the National Geographic Society.

Emir Nagogo succeeds his father, Alhaji Muhammedu Diko, whose death at about 75 occurred early this year. Diko had been Emir of Katsina since 1907 and was known as most enlightened and progressive of the leaders of the several Northern Nigeria Moslem areas under British rule.

Diko's 37 years as Emir covered almost the full span of British interest in northern Nigeria and saw a gradual transition from chaos to order, the institution of schools, hospitals, courts, markets and highways. His belief in the advantages of British protection was shown by four visits to England for conferences with George V. Nagogo accompanied him to England and Mecca, and learned to speak English.

The new emir also learned British methods to help him carry on for his father by training in the police school at Kaduna, British capital of the Northern Provinces, where his horsemanship gathered polish.

Although barred by custom from further active participation in the sport of kings, Nagogo will be in at the finish—at the emir's tent pitched beside the finish line. He may also keep in trim by playing polo.

Wedding Gowns Of 1612 to 1944 Paraded Before 200

Styles of wedding gowns from 1612 to 1944 were modeled last night in Pierce Hall before an audience of 200 which included Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the vice president-elect, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Truman.

The gown actually worn by Pocahontas when she married John Rolfe in 1612 was borrowed from the Department of Interior museum. The loosely fitting garment, modeled by Miss Marguerite Williams, was made of buckskin with beaded Indian designs.

The costume display evolved through the bodice bones and stays of the Gay Nineties which sometimes made the gowns weigh 10 pounds to the sheer white satin gowns of today which weigh only about 2 pounds.

The affair was sponsored by the D. C. Federation of Music Clubs to raise money to provide musical kits for men in hospital ships.

Career in Army A Steady Climb

Alexandria Army Air Field, La. (AP).—Two years ago Gordon Allen of Chicago entered the Army and since then has held all seven enlisted grades and three commissioned grades.

Allen rose successively from private first class, corporal, sergeant, staff sergeant, technical sergeant and sergeant major, and was then assigned to the Army Air Forces Officer Candidate School at Miami Beach, Fla.

Now a captain, the Chicagoan is civilian personnel officer here.

Robot-Carrying Plane Shot Down by British

London, Nov. 24 (U.P.).—Another German Heinkel flying bomb launching plane was shot down off the east coast of England last night as British defenses maintained a record against the pickaback attacks which experts believe is comparable with the successes against the robots originally sent from the European coast.

War Scrapbook Grows

Independence, Mo. (U.P.).—The day after Pearl Harbor Mrs. Flavia O. Blake started a scrap book of newspaper clippings and pictures concerning the war. By fall three years later her collection included 14 large, leather-backed books, each containing a hundred pages. In the compilation she had used approximately 40 quarts of library paste.

Drink Makes Comeback

Newport, R. I. (U.P.).—Because of the shortage of good whisky, a drink made fashionable by society folk in this summer colony during the Gay 90s is coming into its own. Known as "Newport Punch," the drink consists of a mixture of rum, lime juice, arrack and loaf sugar, blended together and chilled on ice.

Efficient Postmaster

Duncan, Okla., (U.P.).—Duncan citizens don't know how it's being done, but they love it. Postmaster Tom Gray added more than 700 families to Duncan's mail routes by extending them into outlying areas of the city, and with a manpower shortage on, too.

Thieves Remove Idle Lock

Huntington, Ind., (U.P.).—Holes were bored in the door of the Bethesda U. B. Church in Warren township and the lock was removed when thieves found the church doors unlocked.

AFTER PACIFIC RAID—Back from a successful Bonins raid, AMM1/C Jean F. Feenstra (left), Souderton, Pa., ARM2/C Stanley T. Cowal, Middletown, Conn., and Lt. (jg) Kenneth M. Glass (right), Cedar Rapids, Ia., talk it over.

INFLATION INSURANCE—Charles Polley of Cambridge, Mass., holds three sets of corsets he bought for $4.75 at a Boston postal auction. "If they don't fit my wife," he said, "they'll fit my mother-in-law or my mother or my sister."

Judge Goode Dies at 71 In Norfolk

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—Judge James U. Goode, 71, of Corporation Court, part two, died at his home here today. He was stricken suddently, apparently having suffered a heart attack while in his sleep, members of the family said.

He was on the bench attending to his usual duties yesterday.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Christ and St. Luke's Church, of which he was a member.

Judge Goode, was the first judge appointed to preside over cviil court when it was created here in 1910. He served there until March 11, 1932, when he became judge of corporation court No. 2, the name of which was changed recently to corporation court, part two.

He was a graduate of Episcopal High School at Alexandria and took his law degree at Washington and Lee University.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Helen Moore Goode and one daughter, Miss Sallie Urquhart Goode.

Mrs. William K. Knode

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Nov. 25. Services will be held from Trinity Episcopal Church here Sunday afternoon with interment in Mountain View Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md., for Mrs. William K. Knode, 73, who died at her home here about midnight Thursday following a second stroke of paralysis. She had been paralyzed about 10 years ago and since then had been an invalid. Surviving are the husband, three sons and two sisters—Misses Clara and Grace Knode, both of Washington.

Ernest F. Stocks

Charles Town, W. Va., Nov. 25.—Services were held here this afternoon for Ernest F. Stocks, 63, retired farmer, native of Loudoun County, Va., but residing in this county most of his life. Surviving are nine children and 10 grandchildren.

Allen L. Carter, sr.

Baltimore, Nov. 25 (AP).—Allan dustrialist and philanthropist and L. Carter, sr., 73-year-old insenior member of the Resinol Chemical Co., Baltmore, died today.

He founded the company in partnership with his brother, the late Dr. Merville H. Carter, and H. F. Dulaney.

Funeral services will be held Monday.

Annapolis Officer Gets Gold Star

By the Associated Press

The Navy Department announced yesterday that the Gold Star in lieu of a third Legion of Merit award has been authorized by the Secretary of the Navy for Capt. Ross A. Dierdorff, USN, 48, husband of Mrs. Dulany C. Dierdorff, Annapolis.

The award is for "Exceptionally meritorious conduct" as commander of a transport division and commander of a beach assault group during the amphibious invasion of Southern France in August.

Memorial Services Set For 2 County Soldiers

Leesburg, Va., Nov. 25 (Spl.)—A memorial service for two Loudoun County soldiers, Pvt. Clinton H. Harris, jr., and Pfc. Joseph T. Griffith, will be held in Roszell Chapel, Philomont, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, with the Rev. E. R. Thayer, pastor, in charge. Music will be furnished by the choirs of Roszell Chapel and Foxcroft School. The memorial address will be delivered by the Rev. Mrs. Thayer.

Private Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harris, was killed in action in France, July 31. Private First Class Griffith, son of Mrs. Bessie Griffith and the late John Griffith, died in action in France on September 15, after two months service overseas.

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Why Frederick Has Water-Use Reservations

DAM RESERVE AT RECORD LOW—The City of Frederick, Md., is confronted with its most serious water shortage within memory with an estimated 10-day reserve impounded in the municipal dam (above) at Fishing Creek. Water level has fallen 20 feet below the dam spillway and Mayor Hugh V. Gittinger has imposed rigid water restrictions. The city is unable to make full use of the auxiliary supply at Linganore Creek because of improvements now under way there which have been delayed due to lack of labor and materials. Fishing Creek Dam, providing Frederick with water from the mountains 9 miles away, normally impounds about 90 million gallons and the water level is normally near rail-encircled porch on the tower

Denny School Study Group To Meet Again

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—The Denny School Study Commission will return to Richmond December 15 and 16 for a final sitting in connection with its report.

The commission met yesterday and virtually completed the report, which has now gone to the printer. A few matters, however, remain to be checked and double-checked before the report is finally released.

It is probable that printed copies will be available before the contemplated special sessions in connection with the war vote are completed, and some legislators expect that discussion of the features of the Denny report may be started before the legislators finish their work.

Contents of the report have been closely guarded, but it has been hinted that some of the recommendations will be little short of revolutionary, and even members expect opposition to some proposals.

The commission itself was the outgrowth of one of the stiffest school fights in the State's history, revolving around teacher salaries.

Members of the commission include Dr. George H. Denny, former president of the University of Alabama; Senator Mosby Perrow, jr. of Lynchburg, Senator A. E. S. Stephens of Isle of Wight, Delegates C. C. Louderback of Page, E. Floyd Yates, of Powhatan, and G. Edmond Massie of Richmond, Miss Katherine Anthony of Madison College, Dr. Inga Helseth of the College of William and Mary, and G .Guy via of Newport News.

Postwar Migration Predicted Unless Virginia Industrializes

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—A migration from Virginia to other states after the war unless there is additional development of varied forms afemployment in well-paying activities in this state is foreseen by Lorin A. Thompson, director of the bureau of population and econamic research.

Writing in the University of Virginia News Letter, Thompson stated that "economic equilibrium will be achieved oneway or another, either through migration of peopl from ares of low employment opportunity or through the expansion of new forms of employment."

Thompson gve figures which he said showed a decline in the number of workers on Virginia farms and asserted that "if this trend . . . hs any dynamic force in the future it seems probably that the war will have telescoped trends in employment which would normally have taken two or three decades.

"This trend could be reversed possibly during the postwar period if the total economy were to lag so that an increasing proportion of the population would be driven back to the soil. Such a development, howeved, would only increase subsistence farming and would undoubtedly increase poverty."

County Seal Sale Delayed

Manassas, Va., Nov. 25.—The Prince William County Seal Sale scheduled to open on Monday, November 27, will be delayed a few days because of inability to secure supplies in time for the opening date, according to Mrs. Frank D. Cox, county seal sale chairman. District chairmen have prepared over three thousand letters to be mailed to county residents, but there is an insufficient supply of seals at State headquarters.

Single-Issue Convention Plan Opposed by State GOP Head

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—I. R. Dovel, Virginia Republican chairman, served notice today that he and his supporters would actively resist what he said were current efforts by some leaders of the Byrd Democratic organization to reach "a gentlemen's agreement" with Republicans to confine a proposed State constitutional convention to the single issue of giving service men a way to vote in the 1945 State elections.

Declaring he was "100 per cent against" any such understanding, the GOP chairman said such a convention should take up poll tax revision and popular election of State officials and judges, who are now appointed, among "other important things."

Other Business Urged

Once the convention has assembled at taxpayers' expense, he said, it "ought to rewrite every necessary thing in the Constitution and submit it to the people for ratification."

Meanwhile, Governor Darden said he had not reached a decision on the question of calling a special session of the Legislature which could set in motion the machinery for constitutional revision. He has withheld this decision pending receipt of replies to a letter he wrote members of the General Assembly, asking for their suggestions as to best procedure.

The whole issue was reopened last Monday by action of the State Supreme Court in declaring unconstitutional the war voters act adopted by the 1944 General Assembly as a means of allowing servicemen to vote next year.

Poll Tax Foes Grow

Several Democrats already have joined Republicans in a call for abolition of the poll tax in opposition to the stand taken by Governor Darden and State officials of the American Legion that the constitutional convention should confine itself to the one matter of clearing the way for a new war voters act.

Although it was possible that Virginia's organization Democrats might find some Republican leaders to agree with them on the single-issue convention, Mr. Dovel made plain his idea that there should be no pre-convention agreements.

"One trouble with the Republican Party in the State," he said, "is that it has had too many gentlemen's agreements with Senator Byrd. This has caused it to lose the respect of many people. Trading of all types with anw group is going to be a thing of the past."

Speech Series Stated

He said the party had made arrangements for a weekly series of speeches to be made over a Harrisonburg station, beginning with a talk by Dovel at 12:15 o'clock next Wednesday, and added that a similar contract would be made with a Richmond station. Approximately 50 leaders of the party are expected to broadcast in the two-station series, he said, and added:

"We hope that the opposition party will do likewise and that we can thus promote a two-party system of government in Virginia . . . the people of Virginia have been kept in the dark too long. . . . "

Cannery to Reopen

Berryville, Va., Nov. 25.—The school cannery will open December 1 for the canning of meat, it was announced today.

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Hull to Present $1000 Variety Gift To Wilson Group

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who received the Variety Club's Humanitarian Award Friday night for his "diligent efforts in behalf of worldwide peace and the splendid contribution he has made toward the welfare of humanity," will present the $1000 gift accompanying the honor to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Variety Club members said yesterday.

Secretary Hull was unable to attend the award dinner because of illness. In his absence, the honors were received in his behalf by Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, jr. He also received a silver plaque.

Holiday Rites Set

Leesburg, Va., Nov. 25.—The annual community Thanksgiving religious services will be held at 10 a. m., November 30, in the St. James Episcopal Church, Leesburg. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. Shenton Lodge, pastor of the Leesburg Methodist Church, with pastors of other local churches in attendance. The offering will be given to the Loudoun County Hospital.

Street Refunds Hearing Scheduled For Next Friday

Legislation authorizing the Commissioners to make refunds on long-pending claims of illegal special assessments for street improvements dating back to 1894 was scheduled yesterday for a public hearing next Friday at 10:30 a. m. before the fiscal affairs subcommittee of the House District Committee.

The claims grew out of decisions by various District courts and the Supreme Court which held illegal some of the old special assessments levied by the Commissioners for paving roadways and laying curbs and gutters.

A bill authorizing the refunds, which is to be the subject of the hearing, was introduced in the House last February 25 by Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R., Ohio).

Two Teachers Named

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Nov. 25.—Superintendent of Morgan Schools Price E. Clark yesterday announced filling of two vacancies in teacher positions in the high school here with appointment of Mrs. Jack M. Hunter, of this city, succeeding Harry C. Beard, jr., and M. W. Fulton, of Sleep Creek, this county, as vo-ag instructor succeeding C. B. Odell who recently resigned.

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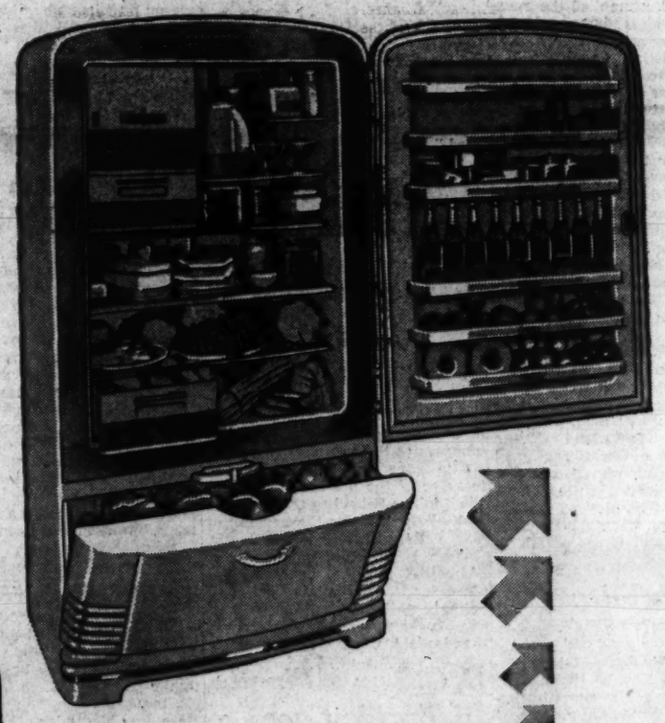

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Kelley, A. L.
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Manhattan Co.
May Oil Burner Co.
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Pillsbury Flour
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Provident Life Insurance Co.
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Radio Station WOL
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33 Criminal Cases Listed by Fairfax Court

Arlington-Fairfax Bureau, The Post, 1630 No. Buchanan St. Tel. CH. 3239.

Thirty-three criminal cases have been set for trial during the November term of the Fairfax County Circuit Court, which will convene tomorrow morning at 10, with Judge Paul E. Brown presiding.

The term will continue until January 12, according to the docket. A panel of 24 veniremen have been selected, from which a jury of 2 0will be chosen to serve during the term.

The panel includes the following: Mark A. Clavelous and Alvin A. Birch, Centerville district; Charles B. Kohler, W. S. Keys, A. M. Daniels and Grayson B. Hanes, Dranesville district; Arthur Barbarie and Mahlon Davis, Lee district; Boyd Case, William C. Pryor, Burns N. Gibson and Milton T. Westcott, Falls Church district; E. P. Moss, James W. Talbert, Earl L. Popkins, James Cook, Norman B. Shepherd, M. L. Carter, L. A. Badger and Joseph W. Cox, Mount Vernon district, and Health D. Davidson, William R. Compton, W. H. Maroney and B. Frank Kyker, Providence district.

'Traditional' Holiday

The "traditional" Thanksgiving holiday wil be observed in Fairfax County next Thursday, with county schols and offices, as well as banks closed.

Fairfax County schols will close Thursday, and will not reopenuntil the following Monday, it was stated.

J. J. Corbalis, Fairfax County sanitary engineer, has been granted a leave of absence and wlil enter the military service with in a few weeks, it was learned yesterday.

John McCauley, Falls Church, has been appointed by the county board of supervisors to serve as maintenance superintendent of the sewer system in the districts during the absence of Corbalis. He will assume his duties within the next two weeks. McCauley has been in charge of the water and sewer system in the Town of Falls Church for a number of years.

Corbalis has been head of the county's two sanitary districts since their organization last year. Prior to that time he was connected with the sanitation division of the County Health Department.

Is Entering Service

A Methodist Youth Fellowship has been organized in Herndon, with Frank Patterson as counselor, according to an announcement by the Rev. Marvin W. Mann, pastor of Herndon, charge Methodist churches.

Officers of the group are: Bobbie Smith, Herndon, president; Lora and Betty Lou Monroe, Stirling, vice presidents; Nancy Sibold, Herndon, secretary and publicity chairman; Joseph Yeakle, Herndon, treasurer.

Margaret Jones, Herndon, general counselor and pianist; Lelia Yeakle and Patsy Ridgeway, Herndon, co-counselors of sociability and recreation.

Meetings of the group are to be held every Sunday night at 6:30, for recreation, songs, refreshments and movies. All young people are invited.

Md. Bond Sales At 17½ Million

Baltimore, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Maryland War Finance Committee reported today that approximately $17,500,000 in war bonds has been purchased by Free Staters during the first three days of the Sixth War Loan campaign.

Figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank showed that the three-day total was about five million dollars over that for the same period during the Fifth War Loan drive.

Bond purchasers at the Curtiss-Wright airport, Baltimore, tomorrow afternoon will be given free airplane rides, the women's division of the Sixth War Loan Campaign announced.

DSM Awarded To Admiral Sharp

By the Associated Press

Award of the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Alexander Sharp of Henson's Landing, Md., was announced by the Navy yesterday.

Admiral Sharp was decorated for services as commander of a battleship division, commander battleships, Atlantic fleet, as an Atlantic fleet major task force commander and as commander service force, Atlantic fleet, during the period from November, 1941, to October, 1944.

He held rank of vice admiral during that service.

Army Road Patrol Lauded by Major Nunn

Baltimore, Nov. 25 (AP).—Maj. J. R. Nunn, superintendent of the Virginia State Police Department, praised the Third Service Command's MP highway patrol, in a letter to Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command.

"The average police officer in the United States would receive valuable instruction in dignity and efficiency merely from observance of these men while on duty," Nunn declared.

The highway patrol, first of its kind in this section of the country, cooperates with Maryland and Virginia State Police on roads of the two States, but has authority only to stop vehicles driven by service personnel or Army civilian chauffeurs.

Engineer Shifted

Orange, Va., Nov. 25.—J. H. Phillips, resident engineer of the Orange office of the State Highway Commission has been moved to Culpeper after having held this residency since January 17, 1938.

Tax Increase After War Seen For Arlington

Arlington residents may expect both an increase in their tax rate and the issuance of a bond in the immediate postwar period, Supervisor Edmund B. Campbell told the board yesterday. Both measures will be necessary "if we are to meet our essential civic needs," he said.

Campbell offered a resolution setting in motion machinery for financing the county's postwar projects, stating, however, that "I'm going to insist . . . that before there is any general increase in our tax rate, provision be made, by reassessment, for the correction of existing gross inequalities in the tax burden.

Home Owners Bearing Burden

"Arlington home owners are bearing far too heavy a share of this burden, while land which is unimproved or which has been recently built on is often assessed at less than 10 per cent of its real value," he said.

Action outlined by the resolution and unanimously approved by the board requested that the county manager, in collaboration with the Postwar Planning Commission, "make preliminary estimates of the minimum costs of the most needed capital improvements in Arlington," and make a preliminary report to the board on or before January 15, 1944.

The county manager also was requested to "report on ways and means of financing such essential capital improvements as he deems to be within the conservative financial ability of Arlington's citizens; to set forth various alternative estimate sregarding size and terms of a possible postwar county bond issue; and to estimate what increases in the tax rate would in his opinion be necessary to finance suc hbonds and to provide other essential improvements in public services."

Bond Would Increase Values

Campbell stated that a bond issue and tax increase "need not alarm" Arlington citizens, for "as was the case when Arlington's sewer bond issue was voted, our citizens will be repaid by increases in their property values."

It was pointed out by Campbell, in the text of his resolution, that local public services "have been unable to keep pace with increasing public needs" because of the rapid growth of the county, and that no substantial portion of the capital improvements needed can be obtained within the near future from current county revenues, "even though the present low tax rate now enjoyed by our citizens is substantially increased."

Capital improvements needed in the county were cited by Campbell as including storm sewers, a refuse incinerator, a sewage disposal plant, an enlarged courthouse building, a modern jail, increased recreational facilities, and extensive street improvements, "not including public school facilities wthin the jurisdiction of the school board."

Fair Probe Denied

Mrs. Virginia Odell, former supervisor of Arlington public health nurses, appeared before the board yesterday to deny "vigorously and emphatically" that her resignation form the county employ was "the result of any fair investigation."

"I did not mislead any one as to the real reason," she declared. "I stated, and frankly, to many who asked me, that I was not acceptable to the county manager."

"When I letf that department, I had no idea what steps I would take," Mrs. Odell told the board. "The nurses had legal advice from a completely disinterested lawyer who did not live in this county. His advice was to resign in a body or to go to a public meeting of this board with a spokesman who would state their case in a fair manner. Both of these methods were not feasible because of the nature of the work in which this group is engaged.

"At this point, I offered to take the responsibility of trying to find a solution to this problem if they were willing to trust me with it . . . I am not sorry for this, and I am not 'disgruntled.'"

Mrs. Odell admitted that the original letter from the nurses to Frank C. Hanrahan, which has formed the crux of the controversy over low salaries now paid by the county to the public health nurses, had been answered by the county manager.

"The county manager did reply to the request of nurses through the health officer," she stated. "His reply was to the effect that the budget was fixed for the fiscal year and that there is a rule that depreciation on privately owned cars may not be allowed under the present county set-up; his hands were tied in the matter; he could do nothing."

F. Freeland Chew, board member, replied to Mrs. Odell's statement by pointing out to the board that the fact that a reply was given by County Manager Hanrahan to the nurse's request for car allowances was a central point in the whole controversy. Chew further stated that neither Dr. Beachley nor any of the nurses had appeared at budget hearings to request car allowances.

Chew had stated last week that it was "exceedingly unfortunate that the grievances of these nurses were not presented at the proper time and through the proper channels so that they would not become confused with an issue which is entirely irrelevant."

Site Acquisition Ordered

In other actions, the board unanimously approved a recommendation that the county manager and the Commonwealth's attorney proceed with the acquisition of "Site 26" for recreation purposes, and institute condemnation proceedings, if necessary.

Site 26, as outlined by Planning Engineer Frank Dieter, would serve the recreational needs of Lyon Village, Colonial Village, Fort Myer Heights, Radnor Heights and Lee Gardens.

Dieter stated that it is "highly desirable that this site be acquired at this time, even though no immediate playground development takes place upon it." Site 26 was recommended to the county board for acquisition in the report of the Recreational Advisory Committee. It is located on the northerly side of Fairfax dr., between N. Barton st. and Courthouse rd., at the northerly end of Lee Gardens apartment development. The tract contains approximately 6½ acres.

County payroll for the past two weeks was reported to the board as $31,911.77, with total expenditures out of all funds listed as $156,685.12.

Tarawa One Year After

Associated Press Wirephoto From the Marine Corps

WHERE AMERICAN HEROES REST—White crosses spread today across the little island of Tarawa, where, one year ago, American Marines fought a bloody battle with the Japanese, and won at the cost of 1026 lives. The litter of combat is gone and in its stead are 37 cemeteries, well guarded and well tended, a quiet shrine to the heroism of American fighting men

Alexandria Churches Aid Seal SaleToday

Churches throughout Alexandria are joining in a Nationwide observance of Christmas Seal Sunday today in preparation for the opening of the annual seal sale by the Alexandria Tuberculosis Association tomorrow.

Announcements are being made from the pulpits by ministers requesting support of the campaign which finances the year-round program of tuberculosis prevention and health education. Rabbis at the two Jewish synagogues in Alexandria called attention to the sale in statements at the Sabbath eve services Friday night.

Orders from the religious leaders for pamphlets and printed programs for Christmas Seal Sunday were supplied by the association through the executive secretary, Mrs. Ruth K. Powers. As announced by the general seal chairman State Senator Andrew W. Clarke, the goal of $15,500 this year will finance such services as promotion of early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, free chest clinics four times a month, tuberculin testing of school children, mass X-ray surveys, sanitorium placement services and rehabilitation of patients.

WPB Proposes New Reservoir For Hagerstown

Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 25 (AP).—Hagerstown officials considered today a proposal from the War Production Board for immediate action on construction of another reservoir to assure the city's war industries of an uninterrupted water supply.

The letter, from J. R. Tanner, regional engineer of the water division, office of war utilities, stated that the division was concerned over the safety of the water supply for Fairchild Aircraft and other important war industries here.

Last summer the city was in danger of being without water several times due to leaks in the water main from the Potomac River pumping station, city officials said.

The WPB urged the construction of a reservoir of 20 million gallons capacity as soon as possible.

Homoja Huts Erected For Annapolis Officers

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25 (AP).—One group of Homoja huts, constructed by the Navy near the West Annapolis railroad station to house officers and their families will be opened Monday.

Twenty-six families will occupy the furnished huts. Each dwelling unit consists of a combined living and dining room, kitchen nook, bathroom and two bedrooms. Officials hope that 180 families will be housed in the project to be completed about the first of the year.

Brazilian Army Reports 125 Casualties in Italy

Brazilian Advanced Headquarters in Italy, Nov. 25 (AP).—More than 125 Brazilians have been killed or wounded or are missing since Brazilian forces went into action in Italy last summer. The dead total 42. The Brazilian Expeditionary Force has been a part of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army for three months.

High Apple Prices Laid to Mounting Production Costs

Richmond, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—High cost of apples is blamed by Commissioner of Agriculture L. M. Walker, jr., and Delegate E. Blackburn Moore of Clarke County on cost of production.

The commissioner said that the cost of producing apples has been exceedingly high this season because of labor costs and other factors. Apple pickers' wages are now two times what they were in past years, he said, and generally they pick only half as much.

Delegate Moore, one of Virginia's leading apple growers, said that the per-bushel cost of production this season has been the highest in his 25 years' experience as an apple grower. He attributed the increase to the rising cost of insect and disease protection and treatment for his crop, the shortage and high price of labor and shortage of containers.

Bratcher Trial Set Tomorrow In Draft Case

Trial of Everett Malcolm (Washie) Bratcher, blond bandleader of 1628 21st st. nw., Washington, charged with falsifying statements to Army medical examiners regarding the use of drugs to evade military service, will begin tomorrow at 10 a. m. in United States District Court for Eastern Virginia, in Alexandria.

Presiding will be Judge Robert N. Pollar dof Richmond who last July denied motions by Bratcher's counsel for suppression of evidence from Army physical examinations.

Bratcher's attorneys, Leslie G. Garnett and T. Edward O'Connell have requested that a full panel of 28 petit jurors be summoned and the judge has ordered that 20 more be called.

Bratcher who charged in his motion for suppression of evidence that his constitutional rights were violated in having results of a second Army examination entered in his trial, has stated that he customarily had taken a drug to "keep awake" and not to promote high blood pressure.

D. C. Recorder Is Honored by Pa. State Club

The Rev. Marshall L. Sheppard, recorder of deeds, was guest of honor at a testimonial banquet of the Pennsylvania State Club at the Lucy D. Slowe hall here Friday night when Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, lauded the recorded's high type of political leadership.

Others who paid tribute to the former Philadelphia Baptist preacher were Senator Joseph J. Guffey of Pennsylvania; James T. McGranery, assistant to the Attorney General; William T. Granaham, Congressman-elect from Pennsylvania's Second District; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Democratic national committeewoman; Judge Joseph H. Rainey and William C. Woodson, State club president. J. M. Thornett, secretary of the board of Commissioners, spoke on behalf of Commissioner Guy Mason, who was unable to attend.

Death Sentence Stayed As Appeal Is Filed

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 25 (AP).—Circuit Judge Eugene Carter today sentenled Worley James, 33-year-old Negro, to die in the electric chair January 19 on conviction of carnally knowing a 10-year-old girl, but the execution was stayed indefinitely when defense attorneys filed notice of appeal.

James, also indicted in the slaying of Mrs. Lynn C. Drew of Decatur, All., was convicted Tuesday in the carnal knowledge case by a jury which ordered the death penalty.

Sicilian Theater Blasted

Rome, Nov. 25 (AP).—Several persons, including an officer of the Italian Carabinieri, were wounded last night when a time bomb exploded at a theater in Palermo, Sicily, during a showing of the Charles Chaplin movie "The Great Dictator." Police, who arrested several persons, believed the blast was the work of Fascists.

Alexandria Concert to Aid Gadsby Tavern

Prominent Alexandria residents and leaders of official society in Washington are included in the list of 200 guests who will attend the invitation Candlelight Concert at Gadsby's Tavern, 136 North Royal st., Alexandria this evening which is being sponsored by William Robert Adam as a benefit for the tavern restoration fund.

Ushers will include Miss Ann Clark, daughter of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Mark W. Clark, and Miss Jeanne Simmons, who are both students at the Georgetown University school of foreign service.

Long interested in Gadsby's, scene of the early Colonial balls and later the George Washington birthday balls, Adam introduced the custom of having chamber music programs as benefits for the tavern in 1940.

In this evening's concert highlighting the Thanksgiving holiday season in Alexandria, Adam is presenting as piano soloist Capt. William S. Newman of the Army Air Forces who is stationed at AAF headquarters at Gravelly Point. Former soloist with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, he is now writing a book on the sonata which will be the principal type f composition to be heard during the evening.

Included in the list of guests at the concert are: the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei; Sir George Sansom, minister at the British Embassy in charge of Far Eastern affairs, and Lady Sansom; the Hon. and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor; Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, newly appointed United States Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Mrs. Hornbeck.

Mrs. Carl A. Spaatz of 206 Duke st., Alexandria, wife of Lieutenant General Spaatz, commander of the United States Strategic Air Force in western Europe; Brig. Gen. Edward Elliott McMorland of the Army Ordnance Department, and Mrs. McMorland, who live at 302 Rucke rpl., Alexandria ;Representative Winifred Stanley of Buffalo (R.-N. Y.); Col. James Watson of the Army Signal Corps and Mrs. Watson.

Virginia Flier Awarded DFC

An Eighth Air Force Fighter Station, England, Nov. 25 (Spl.).—For "extraordinary achievement in aerial combat," First Lieut. Robert S. Gleason has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Lieutenant Gleason had been awarded the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. The pilot is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooper Gleason of Charlottesville, Va. A graduate of Lane High School, Charlottesville, the flier enlisted in August, 1942, and was commissioned in December, 1943, arriving overseas the following May. He was promoted to first lieutenant in August of this year.

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's ticket booth, F st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., free tickets for movies, dances and lectures, 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, open hous efrom 2 p. m. to 2 p. m.; Boys Club of Washington Band, 6:15 to 7:15 p. m.; Daphne Hellman, swing-harpist, 7:30 to 8 p. m.; Sabar, the Magician, 9 to 9:15 p. m.

Sunday Brunch, Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., 10 a. m.

Swimming, servicemen, National Jewish Welfare Board, 1529 16th st. nw., 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Coffee Hour, USO, 1911 H st. nw., 10 a. m.

Horseback riding, USO, 1911 H st. nw., 10:30 a. m.

Sacred recordings, USO, 801 Market space nw., 11 a. m.

Sightseeing tour, USO, 801 Market space nw., 1 p. m.

Hymn sing, USO, 801 Market space nw., 5 p. m.

Tea dance, Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., 5 to 8 p. m.

Musicals, USO, 801 Market space nw., 5:30 p. m.

Buffet supper, Notre Dame Alumnae, USO, 1911 H st. nw., 6 p. m.

Sunday buffet, Officers Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., 6 to 8 p. m.

Conversational French, USO, 1911 H st. nw., 7 p. m.

Conversational Russian, USO, 1911 H st. nw., 8 p. m.

Informal social hour, USO, 801 Market space nw., 9 to 11 p. m.

Exhibits

National Zoological Park, 8:30 a. m., buildings, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

National Gallery of Art, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Corcoran Gallery of Art, 12 noon to 4:30 p. m.

Folger Shakespearean Library, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Motion pictures featuring "Peru, the Land of the Incas," Pan American Union, 4 and 8 p. m.

Hikes

Seven-mile hike through Agricultural Research Center to Indian Springs, meet at end of Mount Rainier carline, 9:30 a. m.

Orion run, meet at 9th and Nichols sts. se., 10:30 a. m.

Cheltenham School to Get Dining Hall

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25. (AP)—Construction of a dining-hall and culinary unit to cost $150,000 at Cheltenham School for Boys was authorized today by the State administration as an emergency measure.

Governor O'Conor said the new buildings would help relieve "an acute situation at the institution." To avoid delay in the construction, the Board of Public Works used its emergency powers and directed the payment from the emergency fund created by the last General Assembly, Governor O'Conor asid.

Both F. Reid Isaac, president of the Cheltenham Board of Managers, and W. Wallace Lanahan, chairman of the State Department of Public Welfare, requested the Board of Public Works to authorize the immediate construction.

The new allocation from the emergency fund is in addition to the $45,000 made available last month for construction of staff quarters at the school.

The governor, anticipating the transfer of the present location of Cheltenham School to the Board of Mental Hygiene for the housing of Negro defectives, said that Dr. George H. Preston, commissioner of mental hygiene, approved the plans for the new dining hall and culinary unit. The building will fit in with the program for defectives, the Mental Tygiene Board stated.

D. C. Youth Fined In Traffic Case In Alexandria

Robert J. McBride, jr., 18-year-old university student of 3008 Tennyson st. nw., Washington, was fined $25 for reckless driving upon conviction yesterday in Alexandria Civil and Police Court. The charge resulted from an automobile collision November 19. Two other occupants of the car suffered minor injuries.

Judge James Reece Duncan dismissed a second charge of driving through a stop sign.

Judge Duncan ordered a $100 fine and suspended a 30-day jail sentence for Link Yeager, 44, Negro, of 814 Queen st., laborer charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He was arrested at 3 a. m. yesterday at the intersection of River rd. and Swan ave., by Officers Wesley Snoots and Claude MacDonald.

Masons' Thanksgiving

In accordance with a request of the grand master of the Masons in Virginia for all Masonic bodies to observe Thanksgiving services, officers, members and friends of the Henry Knox Field lodge in Alexandria will attend the service this evening at the Washington Street Methodist Church. Worship will be conducted at 8 with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hawes Palmore Clarke, delivering the sermon.

Orange P-TA Elects

Orange, Va., Nov. 25.—W. Howard Lane, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Orange was named president of the Orange Parent-Teacher Association at a largely attended meeting this week. Mr. Lane will fill the unexpired term of the Rev. Owen T. Kelly, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church who resigned when his pastorate was moved to Craddock.

Arundel School Program Drafted For Md. Council

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25. (AP).—Anne Arundel County delegates to the State Legislature advised county school officials last night to submit a proposed 5-point school program to the State Legislative Council.

The program, adopted by the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers for presentation to the General Assembly, was explained by George Fox, superintendent of county schools, and David S. Jenkins, assistant superintendent.

Fox estimated that the program, which he said was indorsed by the State Board of Education and the School Superintendents, would cost the State 3 million dollars annually. In addition the county would be required to expend about 1 million dollars over a 5-year period for new buildings, he said.

108 Hospitalized By Home Mishaps In Past Week

Home accidents last week serious enough to require hospital treatment totaled 108, it was announced yesterday by the Red Cross Accident Prevention Service. Two deaths, one from burns and one by a fall, brought the year's home fatalities to 119.

Several of the accidents occurred during preparations for Thanksgiving dinner, including three cases (one fatal) of small children falling into boiling water; three explosions of kerosene stoves; and one case where a child struck his head on an oven door.

There we eralso six dog bites reported, 30 falls, four cases of accidental poisoning, 23 cuts, and one injury caused by sitting on a crochet needle, aggravated by a streetcar accident while en route to the hospital.

Soldier in Sudan Gets Baby's Photo, Made by Post

From Anglo-Egyptian Sudan comes a letter from Capt. Isidore Brill about the Victory Baby picture made by The Post of his daughter, Carol, whom he never has seen.

"Words naturally fail me to express fully the happiness this picture brought me. It was by far the best likeness of my wife and daughter I have received. This picture is now well pocketed in my wallet and one of my proudest possessions."

The picture appeared in The Post on August 20 and showed Mrs. Brill and Carol admiring the latter's first birthday cake, a work of art prepared by Clements, the President's baker. Captain Brill says a piece of it sent to him in India reached him in "record time of six days. It was delicious, too."

Pictures of Victory Babies, born after their dads left to fight the war overseas, are printed in the Sunday Post.

Jobs for Veterans DAVLeader'sTopic

Millard W. Rice, national servlve director of the Disabled American eVterans, will discuss "two divergent methods" for insuring full employment to veterans, tomorrow at 8:15 p. m. over WINX's "For the eVteran" program directed by Fraser Gardner.

Preferential treatment, he believes, will divide America's economy. The only alternative, along with special legislation to guarantee permanent employment to qualified disabled men, is a planned program for "full employment for all employable Americans," worked out now.

Takoma Horticulturists To Elect Tomorrow

New officers of the Takoma Horticultural Club will be elected tomorrow at a meeting at 8 p. m. in the Takoma Park branch of the Public Library, Fifth and Cedar sts. nw.

Dr. Roy Magruder of the Department of Agriculture, will show Kodachrome pictures of "scenery in the seed growing sections of the West."

C. Emmett Adams

Funeral services for C. Emmett Adams, 66, of 9004 Bradford rd., Silver Spring, Md., former deputy collector with the Internal Revenue Bureau here, will be held at 11 a. m. today in Wilmington, Del. Burial will also be held there.

A native of Delaware, Mr. Adams died Friday of a heart attack while visiting his brother, William M. Adams, in Rocky Mount, N. C. A past master of Lafayette Masonic Lodge in Wilmington and a member of Lu Lu Temple, Shriners, he had recently been employed by several Washington firms as an accountant.

A widower, his wife, Mrs. Virgil Adams, died on Christmas Day, 1940. Mr. Adams is survived by his brother of Rocky Mount, a daughter, Mrs. Aaronson E. Stant of the local adress, and two grandchildren.

William Darley

Funeral services for William Darley, 60, whose body was found floating in Baltimore Harbor Friday, were held yesterday at 2 p. m. at Cunningham Funeral Home in Alexandria, Va. Burial was in Bethel Cemetery, Alexandria.

Besides his wife, Mrs. Maggie Darley, 309 N. Pitt st., Alexandria, he is survived by two sons, Robert and William Darley, and a sister, Mrs. Margaret Miller, all of Alexandria.

Virginia Officer Wounded

Winchester, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—Capt. James Kitchen has been wounded in action somewhere in Germany, his wife was advised by the War Department. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wise Kitchen, also of Winchester.

Parade Today To End Guard Maneuvers

Nearly 400 officers and men of the 11th Battalion of the Virginia State Guard from five northern Virginia companies yesterday began to assemble in Alexandria for maneuvers which will be climaxed with a parade along King and Washington sts. today at 3 p. m.

Beginning at 8 a. m. and continuing until 11 a. m. a simulated "domestic disturbance" at the Alexandria City Jail will be handled by the guardsmen marching as units with fixed bayonets in field uni- and gas masks the men will move forms complete with steel helmets in wedge formation from the jail northward on St. Asaph, Pitt and Royal sts. to disperse a "mob" of rioters.

Last night after being assigned to quarters at the Alexandria Armory and the George Washington High School gymnasium in groups of 200, the units were divided into guard duty detachments. Points "protected" during the two-hour night guard assignments included the city water reservoir, Virginia Electric & Power Co. plant, Union Station and the City Jail.

Negro Trooos Skip Meals To Get at Nazis

By Franklin Banker

With American Troops in Germany, Nov. 25 (AP).—Gunners of the 707th Field Artillery Battalion, who lay claim to being the first Negro soldiers fighting on German soil, are so busy shelling the enemy these days they eat only two meals a day.

It's breakfast at 8:30 a. m. and supper at 4 p. m., and they don't even miss the noon-day meal, not when they can fire seven rounds from their 4.5inch guns in 37 seconds as one battery reported doing today.

Moving 600 miles from the vicinity of Cherbourg to Germany in four days, the battalion got its first taste of combat three weeks ago. Since then they have been bombed, strafed and shelled, but this only intensified their desire to give the Germans more than they received.

Their eagerness is typified by T/5 Kermit Warren, Kilgore, Tex., who left a telephone switchboard because "there wasn't much excitement there" and helped lay telephone wire alongside frontline infantry.

Gray-haired Tech. Sergt. Carlton Godon, New Yok City, is another. Godon, who won't disclose his age, is so old he had to argue to get permission to come overseas.

"These boys have been doing an outstanding job and we intend to become the hardest and fastest shooting outfit in the whole Army," said Lieut. Col. L. G. Witmer, Lake City, Iowa, battalion commander.

All battalion officers are white except Lieut. James H. Robinson, jr., whose father is dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Va. Youth Acquitted In Impersonation Case

Winchester, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—James Raymond Allsworth, Middlesex County youth, has been acquitted in Federal Court by Judge John Paul on a charge of impersonating a Federal officer, the court holding that the Government has not proved hte charge beyond a reasonable doubt.

Officers had alleged that Allsworth represented himself as an official of tax records. One of the women approached, according to Sergt. Francis Funk of the Winchester police, was Mrs. Funk, who made a part payment on such a system.

Four Bridge Players Claim Perfect Hands

Arlington, Mass., Nov. 25 (AP).—The chances were 158,753,389,899 to one that it never would happen, but—

Four bridge players at the home of Mrs. John J. Hill claim they held four perfect hands.

Mrs. Hill, who held all the spades, bid seven spades, but the hands were thrown when each player found she held a perfect hand.

Besides the players, three kabitzers witnessed the reported phenomenon.

Maryland FHA Ready To Accept Veteran Loans

Baltimore, Nov. 25 (AP).—E. Lester Muller, Maryland director of the Federal Housing Authority, said today that his office had been instructed to begin accepting applications from private lending institutions which wish to obtain FHA insurance on loans to veterans buying homes.

This would speed the making of insured home loans to veterans under the GI Bill of Rights which allows Government loans up to $2000 for down payments, Muller said.

Colonel Jacobs Promoted

Gordonsville, Va., Nov. 25.—Col. Fenton S. Jacobs, son of Mrs. Susie Stratton Jacobs and the late Mr. Jacobs of Gordonsville, has been promoted to brigadier-general, according to a War Department announcement this week. General Jacobs is stationed with a headquarters company of a complement group in France.

Restocking Planned

Warrenton, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—The Fauquier Fish and Game Protective Association has proposed a plan for restocking game in that county under which the association will put quail and high school boys will be encouraged to feed and care for them.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Workers Base Pay Rise Hope on President's Words

The President made a statement the other day which is now widely interpreted as a promise to raise the base salaries of Federal workers. It was an appeal for war workers to remain on their jobs until after the war is won. The President recognized that people were leaving war work because they were fearful of smaller checks and he said, in effect, that this was a false fear as their salaries would be raised to offset the loss in overtime pay. He specified only "war workers," and we all know that the Federal service is at the top of the "must" domestic war work. And the Government, too, is troubled, seriously troubled, by the steady procession of people from its ranks in search of secure and better-paying jobs.

KLUTTZ

The last check several weeks ago showed 245,000 vacancies in the Federal service, a new wartime high, and about 20,000 of them were right here in the Washington area. Turnover in the past few months has shot up to a high mark despite the fact that thousands of people have been talked out of resigning. It is a fact that war work—particularly the repair and maintenance of ships—has been delayed in Government-owned and operated shipyards; also the flow of Army supplies to the front, because all or a part of the 245,000 vacant jobs haven't been filled. People started leaving the Government in droves when the Allied armies started the sweep across France and in the past three months a net loss of more than 60,000 has been recorded and the trend is still downward.

Many people have quit Government because they were afraid they'd be put back on the 40-hour week after Germany cracked and they'd lose overtime pay. Some officials told or led their employes to believe this. Like everyone else, the employes would like to return tothe 40-hour week but they'd hate to take what would amount to a pay cut. Now this fear should be wiped out. They have the President's promise. Also, congressional leaders are ready to put it into writing. Charman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee, said he thought the President's statement had a real meaning to Federal workers and that he would follow uu and include in his bill a provision that base pay be raised to offset the loss of overtime pay. And Downey will take a couple of more steps and recommend holiday pay and full time and a half for overtime on a permanent basis.

In this connection the belief is gaining that it will become impossible to make any large-scale personnel reductions in Washington after the German War, and moreover, that most Government agencies will be continued indefinitely on a 48-hour work week; that is, until the last stages of victory over Japan. Some of the war agencies that had planned to fold up or cut down drastically after the German War now don't plan material changes. Only the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs plans to close shop on June 30 and some of its functions will be picked up and carried forward by Government corporations. Federal agencies don't want to repeat the mistake of last September and start planning for the October peace that didn't happen. It's all right to plan, but some went further and scared a lot of people out of their jobs—people they now need.

A check on the deficiency appropriation requests pending before the House Appropriations Committee points to more instead of less governmental activities here. For example, the Census Bureau will expand greatly to conduct the census of agriculture, the spot check on business, and reconversion surveys. And incidentally, Census may be forced to move some of its new activities out of the city to get office space and new people. Civil Aeronautics is asking for nearly four million dollars additional for expansion; Civil Service has a request in for three million dollars to extend the Classification Act to the field and to liquidate its backlog of retirement claims and service records. The State Department wants more than three million dollars to cover its increasing work.

More than seven million dollars has been asked for the Interior Department; the Postoffice Department wants two million dollars additoinal; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is recommended for $7,400,000 to conduct plane research; Rural Electrification Administration, $696,000 to prepare for its inevitable postwar expansion; $21,881 for the Tariff Commission to pay new employes; a similar request of $14,400 for the National Mediation Board; the President recommended 20 million dollars for the Treasury Department; $600,000 for the Justice Department and so on. Chairman Cannon has warned that nonwar expenditures will be cut to the bone, and they should be, but the committee will find that nearly every department and agency now has a big war job. . . . Federal Diary of the Air, today at 11:30 a. m. over WRC.

TURN ABOUT — Ernest Springer, clerk in a Boston tobacco store, refers a customer to a "What you don't see don't ask for" sign in answer to a request for cigarettes.

Berryville P-T A Seeks New School

Berryville, Va., Nov. 25 (Spl.)—Members of the Berryville P-T A have passed a resolution petitioning the Clarke County School Board for a new building here.

Edward Berlin offered the resolution which passed unanimously. President Oscar Carr appointed a committee to push the project.

War Veterans Camp To Mark 10th Year

Winchester, Va., Nov. 25 (Spl.)—The tenth anniversary of the Col. James C. Baker Camp, the Spanish American War veterans will be celebrated here Sunday. Invitations to participate have been extended to all of the camps in the Department of Virginia.

Highlights of the program will be the dedication of the camp colors by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Flickinger and the installation of six new members.

Frederick County's War Toll at 52

Winchester, Va., Nov. 25 (Spl.)—Larry Hill, service officer, told the members of the Robert Y. Conrad Post of the American Legion last night that the list of city and county soldiers killed in action has reached 52.

He stated that 68 other local men have sustained wounds in the present conflict.

WCHV
1450 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Revival Hour.
9:00 News.
9:15 Latter-Day Saints.
9:45 At the Organ.
10:00 Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 The Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.

AFTERNOON
12:00 War Journal.
12:30 Repeat Performance.
12:45 Cadets' Songs.
1:00 News.
1:15 George Hicks.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 Especially For You.
2:30 Parade of Stars.
3:00 Charlotte Greenwood.
3:30 Miss Hattie.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING
6:00 Philco Hall of Fame.
7:00 Drew Pearson
7:15 News.
7:30 Say It With Music.
8:00 Village Choir.
8:15 Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 Joe E. Brown.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Hollywood Mystery.
9:45 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Life of Riley.
10:30 News, Music.
11:05 Orchestra.
11:15 Yanks in the Orient.
11:30 Ted Fiorito Orchestra.
11:55 News.
12:00 Sign Off.

VIRGINIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.
Charlottesville, Va.

WINC
1400 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Heavenly Gospel Chorus.
8:30 Meditation.
9:00 Blue Correspondents.
9:15 International Sunday School.
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Radio Bible School.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 Church Service.
12:00 War Journal.

AFTERNOON
12:30 Faith of Our Fathers.
1:00 John B. Kennedy.
1:30 Serenade.
2:00 Revival Hour.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Where Do We Stand?
5:30 Hot Copy.

EVENING
6:00 Concert Hall.
6:30 That's My Name.
6:45 Book Parade.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Quiz Kids.
8:00 Greenfield Chapel.
8:15 Tony Dalton.
8:30 Keepsakes.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music Society.
9:30 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Listen, the Women.
10:30 Sign Off.

WINCHESTER, VA.

WJEJ
1340 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy.
10:00 Bible Class.
10:30 News; Organ Melodies.
11:00 Grace Brethren Church.

AFTERNOON
12:00 Pilgrim Hour.
12:30 Lutheran Hour.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir.
1:30 Rev. J. Zoller.
2:00 Red Skins.
4:30 Mississippi Showboat.
5:00 Let's Face the Issue.
5:30 The Shadow.

EVENING
6:00 Quick as a Flash.
6:30 Upton Close.
6:45 Home Makers.
7:00 Revival Hour.
8:00 News.
8:15 Souvenirs.
8:30 Happened During Week.
8:45 Gabriel Heatter.
9:00 Sixth War Loan.
9:30 Cedric Foster.
9:45 Horace Heidt.
10:00 Organ Melodies.
10:30 Harry Breuer.
10:45 Columbus Boys Choir.
11:00 Music Depreciation.
11:30 Sign Off.

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Advertisement

COULD CLEOPATRA DRINK A PEARL WITH STOMACH ULCER PAINS?

An intriguing story of Cleopatra is the one where an admirer praised the beauty of two of her pearls, whereupon she dropped one into a glass of wine and drank it. She would hardly have done this had she suffered after-eating pains. Those who are distressed with stomach or ulcer pains, indigestion, gas pains, heartburn, burning sensation, bloat and other conditions caused by excess acid should try Udga. Get a 25c box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. First dose must convince or return box to us and get DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK.

Free for Asthma During Winter

'If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma when it is cold and damp; if raw, wintry winds make you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last; if restful sleep is impossible because of the struggle to breathe; if you feel the disease is slowly wearing you life away, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried everything you could learn of without relief; even if you are utterly discouraged, do not abandon hope but send today for this free trial. It will cost you nothing. Address Frontier Asthma Co. 25-N Frontier Bldg., 462 Niagara Street Buffalo 1, New York

Baltimore City Share of Taxes Held Unfair

Baltimore, Nov. 5 (AP).—Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin said today that the State does not give Baltimore a fair proportion of certain types of taxes it collects.

Imposts on gasoline and income taxes were two of the levies from which the city should receive more money, the mayor declared in a statement.

McKeldin said that returns on gasoline taxes to the city averaged below 30 per cent of the total. He said he believed that, based on the number of vehicles in the metropolitan area and the gasoline consumed in Baltimore, the city's share should be raised "to not less than 40 per cent."

"A similar increase could be made in the State's payment to the city of the motor vehicle licenses and fines," he said.

"Up to 1939," the statement continued, "the city received taxes on securities producing over $1,500,000 a year. This was abolished and the income tax was substituted. As we now receive but $800,000 from income tax, the city suffered a net loss of over $700,000.

"For this reason, and based on the larger proportion of income taxes collected by the State in Baltimore, the present 25 per cent proportion on individuals only could be materially raised. Baltimore also in all equity could share in collections by the State of the large sums collected from Baltimore corporations."

County Parley Called on Jobs

Manassas, Va., Nov. 25 (Spl.)—Representatives of all organizations in Prince William County have been requested to attend a meting to b held at 8 p. m., Friday, in the Town Hall at Manassas for the purpose of organizing a county-wide Postwar Employment Committee.

Mayor Harry P. Davis of Manassas will preside, and all municipalities in the county will participate. The duty of the proposed committee will be to assist the County Selective Service Board in placing veterans of the war upon their return to civilian life. The program outlined for the committee calls for a survey of veterans and their former employers, and for ascertaining whether or not their jobs will be available when they return. The Prince William County Chamber of Commerce at a meeting this week voted to sponsor the program.

WFMD
930 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
7:00 Bishop Russell Smith.
8:00 News.
8:30 Gospel Radio Church.
9:00 The Rev. R. E. Marquiss.
9:45 Rev. S. M. Shy.
10:30 Full Gospel Church.
11:00 Warren Sweeney.
11:05 Rev. John Pitcher.

AFTERNOON
12:00 News.
12:15 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Hymns.
1:45 Edward Murrow.
2:00 Reckless.
4:30 Pause That Refreshes.
5:00 Family Hour.
5:45 William Shirer.

EVENING
6:00 Ozzie and Harriet.
6:30 Toastie Time.
7:00 Kate Smith Hour.
8:00 Blondie.
8:30 Greenmount Church.
9:00 Revival Hour.
10:00 Take It or Leave It.
10:30 We, the People.
11:00 World News
11:15 Kilsen Farrell.
11:30 Vaughn Monroe Orchestra.
12:00 News, Sign Off.

MONOCACY BROADCASTING CO.,
Frederick, Md.

Ellerson Boy Named Head of Virginia FFA

Blacksburg, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—Francis M. Harris, jr., of Ellerson, was elected president of the Virgi Association, Future Farmers of America, at the closing session of the organizations's eighteenth annual convention at Virginia Tech tody.

Othr officers named were Ross M. Orr, Chatham Hill, vice president; Carson Stroop, Weyer's Cave, secretary; Albert Roseberry, jr., Manassas, treasurer, a Charles Anderson, Buckingham, reporter. Appointed to the executive committe weer Thomas Shirley, Luray; Sharles Edwards, Danville, and Peter Butler, Unionville.

Awarded medals for winning in the public speaking contest held last September were Gareth Miller, Bridgewater, first; Anderson, second, and Peter Butler, Unionville, third. Medals also were presented to Thomas Wilson, Pleasant Hill, fourth, and H. O. Sullin, Greendale, fifth.

Speaking at today's session was Beverly Roller, Weyer's Cave, past national vice president, who told how the national organization operates.

The next State meeting will be held at Virginia Tech, probably in June.

Which Pulls Which

Topeka, Kans. (U.P.).—Topekans didn't think so much about Ted Tibbetts of Route 4 here riding his horse into town until he tied the animal to the center pump of a large filling station closed down for the duration and went next door to see if garage mechanics had repaired his car.

WSVA
550 Kilocycles
SUNDAY

MORNING
7:00 Rev. Malden.
7:30 News.
7:45 Tips and Tunes.
8:00 Morning Varieties.
8:15 Red Cross Program.
8:30 Hymn Time.
9:00 Breakfast Club.
9:45 News.
10:00 Lutheran Hour.
10:30 Organ Reveries.
10:45 Church Services.

AFTERNOON
12:00 Twelve o'Clock Show
12:30 News.
12:45 Adams Family.
1:00 Bible Hour.
1:30 Voice of the Army.
1:45 Music for Sunday.
2:00 News
2:15 Hasten the Day.
2:30 Voice of Prophecy.
3:00 Pan American.
3:30 Treasury Salute.
3:45 Soldiers of Press.
4:00 Dance Time.
4:15 Belgium Relief.
4:30 Brandt's Fashions.
4:45 News.
5:00 Old Fashioned Revival.
6:00 Sign Off.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Harrisonburg, Va.

16 Maryland Men Reported Lost in Action

The War Department announced yesterday the names of 16 Marylanders who have been killed in action in the European area. Among them were:

Pvt. Walter A. Haas, husband of Mrs. Rhea V. Haas, of Kensington.

Pfc. Walter A. Hessong, son of James E. Hessong of Smithsburg.

Pfc. Thomas I. Johnson, brother of Mrs. Charles Martin of Cumberland.

Maj. Robert A. Lane, husband of Mrs. La Verne S. Lane of Frederick.

Pvt. Wilbur M. Long, husband of Mrs. Anna S. Long of Reisterstown.

Pfc. George E. Rice, son of Mrs. Lillie M. Rice of Lewistown.

Pfc. Joseph M. Shaw, son of John L. Shaw of Frederick.

Pfc. Herbert D. Stanton, son of William D. Stanton of Raspeburg.

West Virginia Hero Missing in Action

Martinsburg, W. Va., Nov. 25.—Lieut. Douglas McKee, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McKee, this city, bombardier on a Flying Fortress, has been reported missing in action over Germany since November 5, according to word reaching his wife yesterday.

Holder of the Air Medal, with three Oak Leaf clusters, as well as the Distinguished Flying Cross, Lieut. McKee recently spent a 30-day leave at his home here after completing 30 missions over occupied territory.

Council Votes Liberalizing Of Jobless Aid

Baltimore, Nov. 25. (AP).—Proposed legislation which would liberalize payments in Maryland unemployment compensation cases in some classifications carried Legislative Council approval today.

However, the council deferred action at its meeting last night on the question of whether any disease proved to have been contracted in the course of employment should be made compensable under the law, as recommended by the State Industrial Accident Commission.

The present statute specifies that only certain occupational diseases are compensable.

The council declined to follow a suggestion made by Emmanuel Gorfine, chairman of the commission, that maximum benefit payments for permanent partial disability be increased from $18 to $20 a week. It did, however, approve a minimum of $10 a week.

The council also approved a commission recommendation that in cases of permanent total disability, awards should be made without reference to payments made before the injured workman was pronounced permanently totally disabled.

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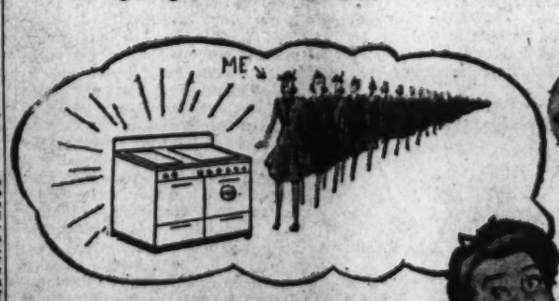
Who did it...FIRST?
By Betty Blackmarr

Q. Who took women off the "pan shift"?

A. Pan shifting went out for good with the introduction of the Estate Air-Flow Oven (for gas ranges) and the Estate Balanced Heat Oven (for electric ranges). For this ingenious oven construction assures uniform heat, perfect baking—even with pans crowded right against the oven walls.



Q. How can I be FIRST IN LINE for a new Estate?

(Because Estate has always been years ahead in features, I know there'll be a big rush for the first new Estates available.)

A. Simply fill in and mail the coupon for your Estate "First-in-Line" Buyority Certificate. The sooner *your* coupon is received, the closer you'll be to the "head of the line" when your dealer receives his first new Estates. You do *not* obligate yourself in any way to buy.

Q. Who took the walking out of cooking?

A. Estate did it, in 1930, with the first "table-top" range... the range that put step-saving work space right beside the cooking top, saved millions of tiresome mealtime miles for American women.

Q. Who brought the "barbecue" into the kitchen?

A. In 1938, the first rib roasts, whole hams and chickens... *broiled* to tender, juicy, "outdoor-grilled" deliciousness... made their appearance on American dinner tables. For that's when the sensational Estate Bar-B-Kewer appeared... adding an "extra oven" to the range, making possible a wonderful new way to cook meats.

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Baseball World Mourns Death of Judge Landis

Ohio State Beats Michigan for Big Ten Title

This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

For its biggest game of the year, next Saturday's battle with Army, the Naval Academy has invited 210 wounded soldiers and sailors from the Washington area as guests, more than the Redskins' office has invited to games here all season. . . . odds are being quoted on all of today's pro football games except the Packers—Chi-Pitts game which the betting commissioners are shrewdly ignoring because of the fact the Packers have already clinched the Western Division title and have no great incentive to extend themselves . . . the day after D. C. Boxing Commission doctors refused to permit Sergt. Joe Golembeck to fight on a Turner's Arena card, on account of high blood pressure, he produced certificates from Fort Meade Army doctors pronouncing him completely fit . . . Greasy Neale, whose Eagles beat the Redskins 37-7 last week, once turned down an offer to coach the Redskins at an annual salary of $3,400 . . . Col. John Simpson, of the Army Air Force, who died of wounds received in aerial combat over France, was captain and guard on Maryland University's 1934 football team . . . Congressman Sam Weiss of Pennsylvania reports that he has received 16 offers from wealthy patriots who will buy Army-Navy game boxes with the purchase of one million dollars in War Bonds by each man . . . Marty Marion, last week voted the most valuable player in the National League, was given his outright release by the Nats' Chattanooga farm team in the spring of 1935.

POVICH

Before the time comes to appoint a successor to Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the big league club owner will rewrite the contract of the new commissioner to curb many of the powers Landis owns . . . if the two leagues are unable to agree on a new commissioner and leave the choice to President Roosevelt, as the baseball law prescribes, Judge Fred N. Vinson, economic stabilization chief, would probably be Roosevelt's choice if the war is over . . . the National Football League's policy of not counting tie games in reckoning the league standings is ridiculously unfair, but it serves the purpose of providing more of the profitable play-off games . . . Twilight Tear, which is only $75,000 shy of Top Flight's record earnings of $275,900 for fillies, will get a crack at the $50,000 Widener Handicap and other stakes at Hialeah which promises to send her far over the top . . . in reply to the Midshipman who signed himself "One of the 3,000" and protested the orders requiring the Middies to march seven miles to the Army-Navy game and back through the streets of Baltimore, scores of Middies have hastened to write and point out that he is not representative and is, furthermore, a shame to the corps . . .

Yesterday's Pimlico Cup race at 2½ miles recalls that the first three Pimlico Cups, in 1919-20-21, were won by Exterminator, perhaps the most beloved of all American race horses . . . Veteran turfmen still insist that Old Bones was the only horse smart enough to cock an eye at the starter before the race and to know when the finish line had been passed . . . moves of the 17-15 game lost to Georgia Tech by Navy show that Ralph Ellsworth was clearly over the goal line in the last minute of play for a touchdown that the officials disallowed, putting the ball in play on Tech's two-inch line . . . the unbeaten Bainbridge Naval Base football team has been bolstered by the addition of Dante Magnani, flashy halfback formerly with the Chicago Bears . . . Chris Dundee, who graduated from bush-league fight manager in Virginia to the ownership of a profitable stable of fighters in New York, recently sold the contract on Tommy Bell, his welterweight, for $10,000 to Chick Wergeles, manager of Beau Jack . . . one hopeful St. Louis fan, reading that the Cardinals are planning to build a new park after the war, suggests that the posts be made of glass . . . for his 53 seconds work in knocking out Johnny Davis at Buffalo in the first round, Joe Louis received $4,513 as his share of the gate.

That unbeaten Randolph Field football team which may be the Nation's best, is coached by three men who have had nothing more then high school coaching experience . . . Lieuts. Bill Dudley and Pete Layden, Randolph Field's ace halfbacks, also team up as flying instructors in the same B-25 . . . the backers of Sirius collected win bets in stake races held at Churchill Downs and at an Australian track on the same day earlier this month. Two different horses, of course, but a coincidence of names in races staged 10,000 miles apart . . . You can still get a choice seat for the scholastic all-star football game at Griffith Stadium on December 16, but they are dwindling fast at the Touchdown Club, where seats are on sale . . . Beverly Ferrell, brother of Wes and Rick, who was signed as an outfielder by the Nats in 1936, is in a South Carolina hospital after being wounded in action in France . . . Heinie Manush, who has been managing Red Sox farm teams for five years, is out as manager at Scranton . . . eighteen wounded soldiers will see the Redskins-Giants game as guests of Peter Gianaris.

Judge Landis Death Shock To Baseball

By Jerry Liska

Chicago, Nov. 25 (AP).—Death today claimed 78-year-old Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's "indispensable" man for nearly a quarter of a century.

Unwavering, fearless, and always the champion of the "little guy," the commissioner and former Federal jurist died of heart disease in St. Luke's Hospital at 5:35 a. m. (Central War Time).

His death left the Major Leagues without a guiding genius for the first time since 1921 and placed tremendous importance on the National and American League winter meeting here December 11 and 12 when a successor probably will be named.

Ill Since October 2

Just a week ago when the white-thatched commissioner was fretting over what he protested was an overly long hospital stay, a joint committee of the two leagues recommended that Landis be reelected for another seven-year term when his current term expired January 12, 1946.

Ostensibly cheered by that vote of confidence, Landis chided his physician for warnings that his condition was delicate. But he suffered a setback Sunday and last night was placed under an oxygen tent a little more than an hour before he died. He entered the hospital October 2 suffering from a severe cold, but previously had overtaxed his heart working in his victory garden in suburban Glencoe.

Baseball officials to a man mourned his death as not only a great blow to the national pastime but a keen loss to the Nation at large.

No Funeral Services

Baseballdom, however, will not be able to pay immediate homage to his memory. In compliance with Landis' wishes, there will be no funeral services. A cremation will take place privately and friends have been requested not to send flowers.

Until the major league meetings, at least, the commissioner's office will be conducted by his secretary, Leslie M. O'Connor, who was at Landis' bedside with his family when he died and wept as he read a formal statement announcing the commissioner's death.

William Harridge, president of the American League, later in the day announced:

"The commissioner left his office in the capable hands and under the guidance of Leslie O'Connor, speaking for Mr. Frick (Ford Frick, National League president) and myself, there will be no change in the conduct of the office pending the major league meetings."

President May Name Successor

It had been widely speculated that in event of Landis' retirement or death, the two league presidents and O'Connor would form a commission to continue the rule of baseball until a commissioner was named.

The major league agreement which perpetuates the office of commissioner provides that the President of the United States may be requested to name a commissioner if three months after Landis' death a successor has not been named.

When the joint committee recommended the reelection of Landis, it also proposed that the major league agreement be extended, thus indicating that an effort might be made to place another nationally prominent figure at baseball's helm.

But there will never be another Landis.

Born in Ohio

The stern-visaged, shaggy-haired Landis, who was born November 20, 1866, at Millville, Ohio, loved and fought for baseball with an indescribable fervor ever since 1920 when he became high commissioner.

When baseball strategists gave Landis that job, replacing the old national commission of the late Ban Johnson, president of the American League, John A. Heydler, president of the National League, and Garry Hermann, president of the Cincinnati Reds, they knew they were picking an iron-handed ruler.

It was perhaps the only means of repairing the seemingly irreparable damage done by the "Black Sox" scandal in the world series of 1919 between Chicago and the Cincinnati Reds. Public confidence in baseball was at low ebb and the game was in danger of disorganizing.

Never Faltered, Wavered

Landis, down through the years, never faltered or wavered in decisions, lashing with a sharp tongue and nimble wit at whomever he considered a wrong-doer—official or hired hand.

It had been the same in his legal career. Named a Federal judge in Illinois in 1905, he served on the bench until 1922 when he resigned. Two years after his appointment, he sprang into the headlines by fining the Standard Oil Co., of Indiana $29,240,000 in a freight rebate case. The decision was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court, but it stamped Landis as a fearless jurist.

The same was true during the World War when he sentenced Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, for obstructing the World War draft. That case was remanded.

The Late Judge Landis as the Cameras Knew Him

Bucks Score, 18-14, for 9th Straight

By Harold Harrison

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 25 (AP).—Ohio State's all-civilian football team roared from behind in the closing minutes today to defeat Michigan, 18 to 14, and thus win the Big Ten football championship, finish an unbeaten and untied season and put itself in a spot to go to the Rose Bowl if the Western Conference lifts its ban on post-season games.

A crowd of 71,958 screaming fans watched the Bucks get up off the floor to march 52 yards late in the fourth period and score the winning touchdown with only 3 minutes and 16 seconds to go.

And then a leaping pass interception by Dick Flanagan finally sealed Michigan's doom a moment later. That gave the Bucks the ball again and they stalled away the time remaining.

Horvath Produces Payoff

The victory gave Ohio State season record of nine straight triumphs and brought the Big Ten championship to the Bucks for the second time in three years. This was their first unbeaten and untied regular season since 1920.

It was a terrific battle all the way, one team and then the other taking the lead, but the gentleman who eventually produced the pay-off was the great Leslie Horvath. The Buck veteran literally leaped over the line of scrimmage from the 1-yard line to score the winning touchdown.

It climaxed an Ohio drive that had its inception immediately after Michigan's last touchdown. A bad kickoff that went out of bounds on the Ohio 48-yard line set the stage for that irresistible Buck march.

Wolverines Take Lead

Michigan never threatened until late in the second period. Then Ralph Chubb intercepted Horvath's pass on the Ohio 25. The Wolverines promptly went for a touchdown but they barely beat the clock. Just 22 seconds of the half remained when Bill Culligan scored from the 1-yard line. Joe Ponsetto kicked the Wolverines into a 7 to 6 lead.

A break of the game let Ohio regain the lead in the third period. Gordon Appleby recovered Chubb's fumble on the Michigan 22-yard line and in seven plays Horvath scored from the 1-yard line.

That 12-to-7 lead looked good for a while, but Michigan, starting late in the third period, put on the longest sustained march of the game—83 yards—to go in front.

Culligan was the powerhouse in the drive. From the Ohio 44 he figured in six of seven plays and registered the touchdown from the one. Five of his efforts in that series were running plays and the other was a 27-yard pass to Ponsetto.

Immediately after that the Bucks made their game-winning drive. A steady series of line plays produced the touchdown. The longest gain of the march was a 9-yard affair by Dick Flanagan.

After the kickoff, Michigan had reached its own 33 before Flanagan intercepted the pass that gave Ohio State the ball and let the Bucks keep possession until the gun.

Michigan.		Ohio State.
Hilkene	L.E.	Dagger
Lazetich	L.T.	Willis
Burg	L.G.	Snyder
Watts	Center	Appleby
Nichols	R.G.	Hackett
Bauman	R.T.	Thomas
A.Renner	R.E.	Dendis
Ponsetto	Q.B.	Horvath
Derricotte	L.H.	Flanagan
Chubb	R.H.	Brugge
Land	F.B.	Cline

Michigan	0	7	0	7—14
Ohio State	6	0	6	6—18

Michigan scoring: Touchdowns—Culligan (2). Points after touchdowns—Ponsetto (2).
Ohio State scoring: Touchdowns—Cline, Horvath (2).
Substitutions: Michigan—Greer, Brieimaier, Mahaffey, Chaverini, Lintol, Weisenburger, Yerges, Culligan; Ohio State—Jackson, Amling, C. Renner, Brown, Keane.

STATISTICS

Michigan.		Ohio State.
19	First downs	17
162	Yards gained rushing (net)	225
7	Forward passes attempted	4
1	Forward passes completed	0
1	Yards by forward passing	1
28	Forward passes intercepted by	0
35	Yards gained runback int. passes	0
34	Punting average from scrimmage	40
115	Total yards, all kicks returned	73
1	Opponents' fumbles recovered	3
5	Yards lost by penalties	15

Irish Regain Prestige, Beat Ga. Tech, 21-0

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 25 (U.P.).—The ever-fightin' football Irish regained a measure of the gridiron glory that once was Notre Dame's today, throwing up a barrier of denial before Georgia Tech's touchdown-minded Engineers to win the day's top intersectional feature, 21 to 0.

The Georgia Tech defeat took a lot of the luster off the Orange Bowl football game on New Year's Day between the Engineers and the Tulsa Golden Hurricane. But that didn't make any difference to the Irish. This was their day and they lost no time making it apparent to the 29,000 fans who braved damp, sleety weather to see the battle at Grant Field.

Newcomer Sparks Irish

Freshman Jimmy Brennan, a naval trainee from Milwaukee, who arrived at Notre Dame too late to get his name printed on the team's Roster, provided the offensive spark for the second weekend in a row. Striking with force and fury from the 11-yard line, he went through a gaping hole in the Georgia Tech line for an all-important first period touchdown.

From then on the Irish devoted their efforts largely to a defensive game. The same line that was rocked and riddled by the Army and Navy backfields was a firm human wall that hurled a negative challenge at every Georgia Tech thrust.

So desperate were the Engineers in their efforts to get around the Irish defense that they threw passes from their own end zone, tried the old Statue of Liberty play, and other items in the resourceful Coach Bill Alexander's bag of grid tricks. The passes frequently worked, but nothing much else did, and as the game wore on it appeared that the Irish could have run up a larger score if they had been less concerned with defensive tactics.

Passes Bring Second Score

There was nothing conservative about their second touchdown drive in the third period, however, a downfield march when long, dangling passes from the arm of Frank Dancewicz netted 71 yards. The payoff play was on a toss by Dancewicz, brilliant youngster from Lynn, Mass., to Bob Kelly for 40 yards.

It was the irrepressible Brennan, star of Notre Dame's victory over Northwestern last week, who came up in the end zone with the ball and the final Irish touchdown. Gaining the ball on the Tech 20 on an interception by Martin Wendall of one of Tech's desperation passes, the Irish smashed quickly for the score. A Dancewicz pass to Bob Skogland was good for six and Brennan smashed four more to the 10. Kelly moved to within one foot on three plunges and on fourth down Dancewicz lateraled to Brennan, who moved on across the double stripe.

Tech	0	0	0	0—0
Notre Dame	7	0	7	7—21

Touchdowns—Brennan (2), Kelly. Points after touchdown—Nemeth (3).

Griffith Sad, Hopeful

Baseball May Again Select Outsider as Commissioner

President Clark Griffith of the Washington Baseball Club, expressed deep sorrow yesterday at news of the death of Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, declaring "this is baseball's greatest blow."

Recalling that he was a staunch supporter of the commissioner during the early and turbulent years of Landis' reign as baseball czar, Griffith said, "Judge Landis brought to baseball more dignity and respect than the game ever enjoyed, and baseball will always be beholden to him.

"I feel a deep personal loss in the passing of Judge Landis, who was my close friend down through the years."

The Nats' owner refused to speculate at length on a successor to Landis as baseball's high commissioner, but he declared: "I presume that the office will be filled by a personality not now within the ranks of baseball."

Griffith pointed out that baseball had been eminently successful in drafting Landis from the Federal bench and added, "it would certainly seem to be a recommendation that baseball again go into the ranks of the judiciary for a new commissioner."

He declared he had a candidate in mind, but that he preferred to mention no names until the two major leagues were ready to take action at the annual winter meetnig at Chicago two weeks hence.

"Our constitution demands that we name Landis' successor within three months or ask the President of the United States to select a commissioner," said Griffith. "However, I see no reason why we should not be in agreement on a new commissioner at the Chicago meeting."

The December meeting will be the first annual conclave of the big leagues at which Landis has not presided since he bacem commissioner in 1920. Griffith stated that Landis' executive secretary, Leslie O'Connor, undoubtedly would preside at Chicago and administer the office of commissioner until Landis' successor has been named.

Football Scores

EAST

Penn, 20; Cornell, 0.
Yale, 6; Virginia, 6 (tie).
Pitt, 14; Penn State, 0.
Rutgers, 18; Lehigh, 0.
Swarthmore, 13; Ursinus, 0.
Bainbridge, 21; Camp Peary, 13.
Dartmouth, 18; Columbia, 0.
Brown, 33; Colgate, 20.
Atlantic City, 21; Princeton, 6.

SOUTH

Duke, 33; North Carolina, 0.
Notre Dame, 21; Georgia Tech, 0.
Mississippi, 13; Mississippi State, 8.
Tennessee, 21; Kentucky, 7.
Tennessee State, 12; Florida A. & M., 0.
Murray State, 53; Millsaps, 0.
Ft. Pierce, 21; Jacksonville Navy, 0.
Southwest Louisiana Inst., 7; Louisiana State Normal, 6.

WEST

Ohio State, 18; Michigan, 14.
Indiana, 14; Purdue, 6.
Illinois, 28; Northwestern, 6.
Great Lakes, 28; Fort Warren, 7.
Iowa Seahawks, 20; Iowa, 6.
Nebraska, 35; Kansas State, 6.
Minnesota, 28; Wisconsin, 26.

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma Aggies, 28; Oklahoma, 6.
Texas Christian, 9; Rice, 6.
Southern Methodist, 7; Texas Tech, 6.

FAR WEST

St. Mary's Preflight, 33; California, 6.

SCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL

Navy Plebes, 38; Bullis Prep, 0.
Woodberry Forest, 26; Episcopal, 7.
Roanoke, 6; Lynchburg, 0.
Maggie Walker High, 20; Armstrong (Richmond), 0.
St. Christopher (Richmond), 48; Virginia Episcopal, 6.

Penn Rebounds To Beat Rival Cornell, 20 to 0

By Ted Meier

Philadelphia, Nov. 25 (AP). — Drubbed by Navy, Michigan and Army, the University of Pennsylvania bounced back today to whip their traditional rival, Cornell, 20 to 0, in the 51st renewal of their thrill-studded football rivalry.

A crowd of 50,000 basking in warm November sunshine on Franklin Field, saw the underdog big Red eleven, aided by penalties that nullified two long touchdown runs by Tony Minisi and Al Sica, held the Quakers scoreless for the first half, then yield three second half scores to the aroused Red and Blue.

A nifty 67-yard end run by Minisi in the middle of the third period started Penn clicking. The shifty halfback apparently was trapped for a loss on his own 33, but slipped through the grasp of five Cornell men, broke into the clear and outraced the secondary.

Minisi Pain for Cornell

Minisi was a thorn in Cornell's side all afternoon as the Quakers ended their season with 5 victories against 3 defeats. Not counting his 68-yard punt return that was nullified in the first period, he carried the ball 10 times for 135 yards, or more than half of the 253 yards Penn gained by rushing. A recovered fumble and an intercepted pass set up Penn's other two touchdowns in the last period.

The fumble by Frank Accorsi was pounced upon by George Savitsky, Penn's star tackle, on the Cornell 33. Cornell held for downs on the 16 but Minisi's 17-yard end run after Allen Dekdebrun's punt kept the Ithacans in a hole. Harry Edenborn made it first down on the 18. Sica passed to Ed Lawless on the 2 and Edenborn plunged over guard on the second try. The interception came a few minutes later as Sica snared Dekdebrun's aerial on his own 36. Minisi started a 64-yard drive with a 14-yard end run. Sica flipped a 19-yard pass to John Martin. Sica ran to the 17. Then passed again to Martin on the 9. A penalty put Penn back on the 14. Minisi spun his way for 12 yards to the 2 and Sica went off tackle for the touchdown.

Cornell Passes Click

Bottled up in their half of the field for the first 17 minutes, Cornell clicked through the air near the end of the first half after Penn kicked out on the 3. A series of Dekdebrun passes ate up 67 yards.

See PENN, Page 7, Column 6.

Indiana Beats Purdue by 14-to-6 Count

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 25 (AP).—An Indiana juggernaut that deserted its customary aerial haunts to gain almost at will on the ground, pounded out a 14-to-6 victory over Purdue's Boilermakers today.

The triumph, fashioned mostly on the strength of the terrific running of Harry Jagade and Bobby Hoernschemeyer, sent the traditional "Old Oaken Bucket" back to Bloomington for the seventh time in 20 years.

The inspired Hoosiers thrilled 27,500 chilled fans with touchdowns in the first and final periods and completely throttled the powerhouse Purdue running attack in the second half.

Purdue Fights Gamely

Purdue, with its injured stars, Boris Dimancheff and Ed Cody in the starting line-up, fought back gamely all afternoon and managed to tally in the second period, but Indiana had too much all around strength for the 1943 Western Conference cochampions.

The second time Indiana got its hands on the ball, the Hoosiers thundered 48 yards in three plays for a touchdown. The big blow in that advance was a screen pass from Hoernschemeyer to Abe Addams good for 37 yards to the Purdue 11. Hunchy blasted 4 yards off tackle for the score and John Tavener booted the conversion from placement.

Purdue got that one back two minutes before the half after a weak punt went out on the Indiana 46. Five running plays went to the 20, from where Billy Canfield tossed a screen pass to Dimancheff on the 19. The brilliant Bulgarian simply bulled his way into the end zone. Tackle Tom Hughes' conversion attempt was wide and low.

Plebes Win at Soccer

Annapolis, Nov. 25 (AP).—Snapping back from last week's defeat, the Navy plebe soccer team today trounced the Sparrows Point High School eleven, 3 to 1. Perkins, Evans and Everngam did the scoring for the Plebes, while Black accounted for Sparrows Point's only tally.

Virginia, Yale Battle To 6-to-6 Deadlock

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 25 (AP).—Yale and Virginia struggled to a 6-to-6 deadlock today in a contest that was pleasing to neither team nor to the 18,000 frost-bitten spectators.

Yale wanted a triumph to complete its first unbeaten, untied season since 1923 and Virginia had pointed for its visit here since midseason in hopes of getting revenge for a 21 to 19 setback in 1941, its only los that season.

And the crowd was so dissatisfied by the deadlock that fully 1000 of the spectators remained to watch a rugged post game fre-for-all on the 50-yard line that the police finally had to break up.

Today's game started as if the Cavalier hopes would be fulfilled. Yale didn't get acros the midfield stripe until late in the second period.

Duda Scores for Virginia

Virginia menawhile, sent John Duda on an 8-yard scoring jaunt late in the first after the same youngster had spun 24 yards around his own left end to set up the tally.

The Elis countered that tally with one of their onw on a 79-yard march that featured Roger Barksdale and William Penn, the latter traveling the final 15 yards in four plunges.

his touchdown and Francis Col-

Duda missed the conversion of lins trotted onto the field to try Yale's futile attempt.

Hank Walker, Virginia's limping candidate for All American end honors, didn't get into the fray and the Cavalier atatck and defense became almost the sole property of Duda.

Walker Blocks Point

Paul Walker, Lale's huge end who has similar All America ambitions, came to life in the second half and almost brought his mates a victory in the fourth when he blocked Lucien Burnett's punt on the Yale 48 and recovered the ball on Virginia's 39.

Yale powered to the 18 before the attack fizzled and Virginia took over. Later in the fray Virginia made a dying gasp for victory when Burnett tried for a field goal from his own 43. It fell far short.

FIRST PERIOD

Neither team could put together a consistent attack and they bounced into each other between the 30-yard lines. Virginia, on a

See YALE, Page 7, Column 5.

Davis Is Star As Duke Routs U.N.C., 33 to 0

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 25 (AP).—Big Tom Davis, Duke University's candidate for all-America, led the Blue Devils to a 33-0 victory over North Carolina's Tar Heels here today in the 31st renewal of the State's oldest football rivarly.

Davis, playing his last game for Duke, accounted for one touchdown and caught the fancy of the crowd of 25,000 with great offensive and defensive play.

The victory gave the Blue Devils the Southern Conference title for the second year in a row and a 5-4 won and lost record for the year. Their victories included decisive wins over Georgie Tech and Wake Forest. They lost to Navy, Penn, Army and North Carolina Preflight.

Davis, aided by a galaxy of hard-running backs and a stout line, put Duke out in front midway of the first period when he plunged over from the Tarheel 6.

Duke's center, big John Crowder, set up the first two Blue Devil scroes, intercepting Bob Warren's pass on the Duke 40 to give Davis his chance at the first pay dirt plunge, and intercepting a toss by Allan Elger on the Carlina 30 to pave the way for the second marker. George Clark passed 19 yards to Gordon Carver for this one.

The Clark-to-Carver pass combination accounted for the third tally, in the second period. Clark broke through tackle for 20 yards and the fourth touchdown. With 4 minutes left to play in the final period, Cliff Lewis passed to Harold Raether for 29 yards and the Blue Devils' final tally.

N. C. U.	0	0	0	0—0
Duke	14	7	6	6—33

Duke scoring: Touchdowns—Davis, Carver (2), Clark (for Krimm). Raether. Extra points—Raether (placements, 3).

Megogo Easy Winner Of 2½-Mile Cup 'Cap

By Walter Haight

a Staff Correspondent

Pimlico, Nov. 25—Christiana Stable's Megogo went places this afternoon. He went 2½ miles and won with the greatest of ease. The performance came in the $25,000 added Pimlico Cup Handicap, a race first contested here in 1875, and Megogo won by eight lengths with Jockey Ken Seawthorn "looking pretty." Townsend B. Martin's Bolingbroke was second and a length and a half ahead of a photo for third money in which the camera voted for Mrs. E. D. Jacobs'-Stymie by a neck over A. Lamoureaux's Momo Flag.

It was to the tune of a $29.20 mutuel that Megogo, a winner at a variety of distances from 6 furlongs to a mile and a quarter, was the victor over the marathon distance. And it was a track record at the seldom used distance. Megogo was clocked in 4:20 1-5 to better the mark of 4:31¾ (the fraction is correct) registered by Ballinkeel in 1874 with 90 pounds up. The son of Menow carried 109 pounds today.

The race, dubbed "the Steeplechase on the Flat" by the boys on the backstretch, got under way with Pyracanth going to the front and Bolingbroke being almost left at the post. Pyracanth, under a tight grip, set the pace with Stymie and Lord Calvert being steadied closer to the leader.

After a mile, Pyracanth was three lengths ahead with Stymie

See RACES, Page 7, Column 7.

Navy Seeks 6th in Row Over Army Saturday

Tars to Pit Line Against Cadet Backs

Baltimore, Nov. 25. (AP).—Navy's mighty football forces will be shooting for a sixth consecutive victory in the "Big One" for the service schools here Saturday against Army's powerful, undefeated eleven that has rolled unmercifully in a point-a-minute scoring rampage over eight hapless opponents.

The Cadets and twice-beaten Middies, ranked one-two in the Associated Press poll of the Nation's college elevens, are among the most potent elevens ever to represent West Point and Annapolis and it will take this 45th annual meeting to determine one of the year's biggest sports questions:

Can Navy's rugged line, rated tops in 1944 college football, stop Army's array of great ball carriers, undoubtedly the finest collection of backs in any school in the Nation?

75,000 Expected

Close to 75,000 persons will witness the game, including the entire corps of approximately 6500 cadets and midshipmen, who will be attending in a body for the first time since the war began. The civilian ticket sale, snapped up in 24 hours, was handled on a war bond basis, and there was no doubt this battle would draw 500,000 if there were accommodations.

Travel restrictions caused a shift of the 1942 game to Annapolis, where only about 12,000 attended, while last year about 16,000 saw the game at West Point.

This Army eleven, led by Halfback Glenn Davis, who has scored 19 touchdowns, rolled up 481 points against North Carolina, Brown, Pittsburgh, Coast Guard Academy, Duke, Villanova, Notre Dame and Pennsylvania. Navy, upset by North Carolina Preflight, 21-14, in the opener, and Georgia Tech, 17-15, in its fourth game, has come along fast with victories over Penn State, Duke, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Cornell and Purdue.

Regardless of their seasonal records, the team that wins this "big one" counts it as a successful year, and Army hasn't been able to stop Navy since 1938.

Col. Emory (Swede) Larson, now stationed with the Marines in Washington, started the Middies off on their present victory string with a 10-0 decision in 1939, and followed it with 14-0 and 14-6 wins in 1940 and '41, all at Philadelphia. Larson has never lost to Army as player or coach, for he played center on the 1919-20-21 Navy teams that defeated West Point at the Polo Grounds in New York.

The Navy successes were continued by Capt. John E. (Billick) Whelchel when his 1942 and 1943 teams won, 14-0 and 13-0.

Blaik's Fourth Bid

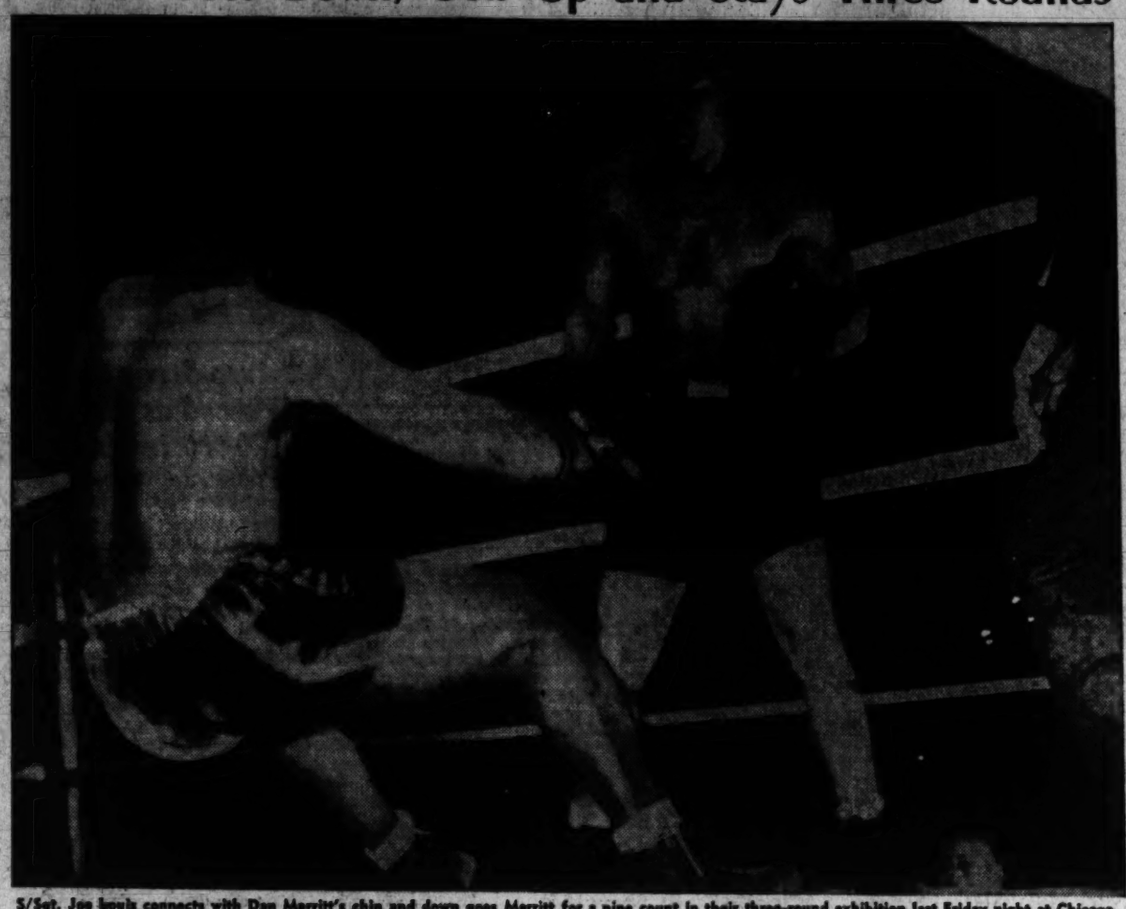
Lieut. Col. Earl H. (Red) Blaik, Army head coach since 1941, will be making his fourth bid for a victory over Navy, opposing the Middies' new mentor, Comdr. Oscar E. Hagberg, who came to Annapolis this year after Capt. Whelchel was ordered to sea duty.

Blaik played right end on the 1919 Army team that lost a 0-6 decision to Navy, Swede Larson and Right Tackle Clyde King, whose two field goals accounted for the scoring. Hagberg played fullback for Navy in the 1930 game which Army won, 6-0.

Blaik's 1944 team, using the T-formation with devastating effect, has had only 28 points scored against it, not more than seven in any one game. The Cadets employ two shifty backfield combinations, one composed of Doug Kenna, Dale Hall, Max Minor and Bobby Dobbs, the other Tom Lombardo, Davis, Dick Walterhouse, and Dean Sensanbaugher. Eight outfits haven't been able to stop these galloping Cadets, but many say Army hasn't yet run into a stone-wall like Navy's line.

Navy got off poorly, probably because Hagberg with almost an equal bankroll of backfield talent, couldn't get a clicking combination for his single wing offensive. Earlier, Navy tried substituting backfields as units, but in later games such stars as Bobby Jenkins, Hal Hamberg, Clyde Scott, Bill Barron, Tom Dwyer, Dick Duden, Ralph Ellsworth, Jim Pettit, Bruce Smith, etc., have been shot into the fray whenever the needs of the moment required.

Merritt Goes Down, Gets Up and Stays Three Rounds



S/Sgt. Joe Louis connects with Dan Merritt's chin and down goes Merritt for a nine count in their three-round exhibition last Friday night at Chicago. Merritt arose and managed to stay the distance with the heavyweight champion of the world, who continued merrily on his exhibition tour.

Unbeaten Vols Whip Wildcats By 21-7 Count

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25 (AP).—Tennessee's undefeated Volunteers closed the football season here today with a 21-7 victory over the Kentucky Wildcats and moved into a favorable position for a possible post season bowl game invitation.

The Vols, with only a scoreless tie against Alabama to mar a perfect season, scored once in the first quarter and twice in the third period before the Wildcats opened up with a drive which ended in a touchdown 15 seconds before the final whistle sounded.

The victory was the second of the year over Kentucky which dropped a 26-13 verdict to the Vols in Knoxville earlier in the campaign.

The visitors punched out the first touchdown at the end of a 54-yard drive. Starting on their own 46 after an exchange of punts, the Vols used Buster Stephens, Casey Stephenson and John Manning in a series of line smashes and end runs to reach the Wildcat 6-inch line, from where Manning ploughed across. Stephenson converted from placement.

Russell Morrow, Tennessee's bean pole center, blocked Bill Chambers attempted punt to set up the second score. Buddy Pike snared the ball on the 50-yard line and across untouched. Stephenson again converted.

Another exchange of punts found the Vols in possession on their own 41. Tennessee drove to a first down on the Kentucky 11. Stephens found 3 yards at right tackle and then two more through the middle for the touchdown. Stephenson added his third extra point.

In the final period, Normal Klein intercepted Stephens pass and returned to the Wildcats 37. Jim Parrott, Chambers and Jimmy Howe drove to the Vol 3, Chamber passed to Tom Little on the 10 and then to Howe in the end zone for the score. Fred Farris converted from placement.

Tennessee	7	0	14	0—21
Kentucky	0	0	0	7—7

Tennessee scoring: Touchdowns—Manning, Pike, Stephens. Points after touchdowns—Stephenson (3).
Kentucky scoring: Touchdown—Howe. Point after touchdown—Farris (sub for McDonald).

Soccer Game Today

British Army soccorists will meet an eleven selected from the Royal Navy and RAF this afternoon on the Ellipse at 2:30, while a Combined British Service team is playing the New World Club at Sterling Oval, New York City.

'Skins, Backs to Wall, Meet Yankees Today

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

The Redskins play host to the Boston Yanks today at Griffith Stadium, 2 p. m., with their backs shoved squarely against the wigwam.

The 'Skins must win or crawl into their teepees until next year as far as championship aspirations are concerned. Should they win, as they are favored to do by the bookmakers, who are spotting the Yanks 13 points, they will remain solidly in ther race and, in the event of a Bear triumph over the Eagles and a Giant victory over Brooklyn, once more go into a first-place tie with the New Yorkers for the Eastern Division lead. If they lose, the dance is practically over.

Should the Eagles win, regardless of what the Redskins do, they only have to beat the Rams and Brooklyn to win their first Eastern championship, while the Redskins and Giants are cutting each other's throats in their remaining two games. The Eagles could even lose today and win if the Giants and Skins split. As matters stand, both the Giants and Redskins must triumph today, while the Bears are whipping the Eagles and then either one or the other sweep their two games with each other to take the title. Meanwhile, the Eagles are 7-point favorites to turn back Sid Luckman and his pals.

'Skins in Bad Shape

Save for Ted Lapka, regular end, and Joe Ungerer, regular tackle, who have a broken leg and a broken toe, respectively, and are out for the season, the Redskins will go into today's showdown battle at full strength numerically, but not in the best of shape physically.

Bob Seymour, hard-running fullback, is favoring a bad knee; Alex Piasecky an injured ankle which is heavily taped and weak, and Jim North, who hurt his leg two weeks ago against the Rams, is not certain of seeing action.

Sammy Baugh and Frank Filchock, the Redskins' one-two punch, who saw service for the first time in the same backfield last week in the 37-7 pasting at the hands of the Eagles, are ready and it is on the wings of their heaves the 'Skins, as ever, are placing their hopes of victory.

Shugart, Johnson Ready

While Lapka and Ungerer are definitely out and North only a possible player today, the 'Skins, however, are not too bad off in the line as Clyde Shugart, star of other years, and Larry "Chief" Johnson, a dependable veteran of the Boston Redskins and New York Giants, have enjoyed an additional week of work and are better fitted into Coach Dud DeGroot's "T" formation plays. Defensively, they both do well.

Two old Redskins pals will be leading the Yanks in George Cafego, former Tennessee All-American who stepped into a hot spot last year against the Bears when Baugh was hurt and delivered in sensational style, and Scotty Gudmundson, former G. W. star, who was traded to the Back Bay Boys just prior to the opening of the season.

Both "Bad News" Cafego and Scotty are triple-threaters. Cafego hinted of a return to his all-American form last week when he threw the touchdown pass that enabled the Yanks to score their second victory of the year over the Brooklyns, 13-6.

Boston College's Ted Williams spearheads the Yank running game. Fast and a good breakaway runner, Williams may cause the weakened Redskins line a heap of trouble.

The Redskins, however, with the chips down, should play one of their better games of the year. They will have to stay alive in the championship homestretch.

Fort Pierce Scores Again, 21 to 0

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25 (AP).—Paced by Hampton Pool, playing coach, the Fort Pierce (Fla.) Naval Amphibious Training Base today overwhelmed the injury riddled Jacksonville Naval Air Station, 21 to 0.

A Navy crowd of 10,000 saw Pool, former Chicago Bear end, make a pair of beautiful pass catches to set up two second period touchdowns for the unbeaten, untied Amphibs.

Army Favored 2-1 Over Navy

New York, Nov. 25 (AP).—Pricemakers along Broadway have installed Army as a 2-to1 favorite and a 14-point choice for the big game with Navy next Saturday.

Bainbridge Beats Peary By 21 to 13

Bainbridge, Md., Nov. 25 (AP).—Bainbridge's explosive Commodores moved within one game of their second straight perfect season today with a hard won 21-13 decision over the pro-packed Camp Peary (Va.) Pirates who several times late in the game threatened to pull an upset.

Again—just as it was in their first meeting of the season when Bainbridge won 7 to 0—it was hard running elusive Harry (Hippity) Hopp, former Nebraska great, who led the Commodore assault, and gave his team its 16th straight triumph.

He registered the Commodores' only touchdown in the first test, a 66-yard fourth quarter punt return and today he galloped for two first half counters from 79 and 93 yards out.

Peary fought back after Hopp's first touchdown to score twice on the accurate passes of Joe Bukant (Chicago Cardinals) and Charley Price (Texas Aggies) to End John Hightower (Detroit Lions), and took the lead 13 to 7 with 2 minutes left in the first half.

It was then that Hopp put the Commodores in front to stay with his brilliant 93-yard touchdown return of Russ Letlow's (Green Bay Packers) succeeding kickoff.

Crushing lin eplay on both sides and alert ball hawking on Price's long heaves by Bainbridge featured a scoreless third period.

Joe Michaels (Penn) set up the final score in the fourth by intercepting a Price aerial on his 37 and racing to the Pirates' 32. Interference on a Hopp to Mehelich pass put it on the 11. On fourth down Michaels flat passed to Dante Magnani (Chicago Bears), who snaked across. Johnson converted from placement for th ethird time, making the final score 21 to 13.

Camp Peary.		Bainbridge.
Highlower	L. E.	Yandewoghe
De Filippo	L. T.	Gerber (T.)
Letlow	L. G.	Ramsey
Matone	Center	L. Gatewood
Hanna	R. G.	Akin
Bjorklund	R. T.	Hrabetin
Schilling	R. E.	Davis
Noonan	Q. B.	Cheatham
Price	L. H.	Procter
Bukant	R. H.	Magnani
Jopiak	F. B.	Hopp
Camp Peary	0	13	0	0—13
Bainbridge	7	7	0	7—21

Peary scoring: Touchdowns—Jopiak, Highlower. Point after touchdown—Letlow (placement). Bainbridge scoring: Touchdowns—Hopp (2), Magnani. Points after touchdowns—Johnson (3) (sub for Hopp).

Danville Gridders Thrash Lane, 39-7; Ties for Va. Crown

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 25.—Defeating Lane High here this afternoon, 39 to 7, George Washington High of Danville, registered its tenth straight victory of the season, and stands tied with Petersburg and Granby of Norfolk, for the State Class A championship.

Outweighing the locals almost 20 pounds per man, the Cardinals scored in every quarter. Three of their touchdowns resulted from long passes, netting from 40 to 50 yards each. In the last minute of play, Quarterback Moore caught a Lane punt and raced 70 yards to score.

Danville.		Lane.
Gentry	L. E.	Adams
Allred	L. T.	Austin
Wells	L. G.	Turner
Bridges	Center	Wade
Reynolds	R. G.	Davis
Golden	R. T.	Warwick
Flora	R. E.	Pritchett
Moore	Q. B.	Brooks
White	L. H.	Burnett
Caldwell	R. H.	Deane
McFarling	F. B.	Norris
Danville	6	13	6	14—39
Lane	0	7	0	0— 7

Touchdowns—Moore, Flora (3), McFarling, Gentry, Adams. Extra points—Allred, Bridges (placements), Flora (pass), Adams (placement).

Okla. Aggies, T.C.U. Meet In Cotton Bowl

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 25 (AP).—The Texas Christian University Horned Frogs, winners of the Southwest Conference title today with a chilling 9-6 triumph over Rice Institute, will meet Oklahoma A. & M. here on New Year's Day in the annual Cotton Bowl classic.

Loser of only one game to the University of Oklahoma and sharer of a 6-6 tie with Arkansas in early season, Texas Christian, the Southwest's Cinderella team, came out of nowhere to win the title.

Oklahoma Aggies lost only to the powerful Norman (Okla.) Navy Zoomers, a collection of college greats from the past few seasons.

TCU has only one more game—next Saturday's annual battle with Southern Methodist in Dallas. The Oklahomans finished their schedule today.

Suburban Hunt Club Holds Final Show Today

The Suburban Hunt Club of Fairfax County will stage its final show at 1 p. m., today at Ravensworth Farm, near Annandale. Nine clases have been scheduled for the afternon's events, including:

Warm up class, working hunters, open saddle, knock down nad out, gaited horses, pair of hunters, driving class and drag hunt. Members of the committee in charge of the show include W. T. Carrico, Herby Robnison, Stanley Driefus and Eugene P. Cannon.

Navy Plebes Display Power In Dismantling Bullis, 38 to 0

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer

Annapolis, Nov. 25.—Exploding with three touchdowns in the first period and adding another trio in the last half, the powerhouse Navy Plebe footballers administered a 38 to 0 shellacking to Bullis Prep of Washington, to knocked the Prepmen out of undefeated ranks here today.

Some 4000 spectators turned out to watch the Plebes' season finale and the game produced thrills galore with the Middies-to-be alternating their attack with both running and passing. The victory was the seventh straight for the Plebes and extended its undefeated seasons to six.

The Plebes scored every time they got possession of the ball in the first period. Navy picked off and Bullis' Sal Stagliani promptly kicked from the 20 to the Prep 48. From the 48 Navy's Cecil Duffee spun off tackle to the 36 for a first down.

Duffee Registers

From the 36 Joe Bartos scooted around end to the 31 and Duffee followed with another end run to the 14. Bartos picked up 3 yards through center and Duffee went off tackle to the 4 and then went through center for the score. Tom Dawson's kick was wide.

The Plebes' second score came shortly after they kicked off for the second time to Bullis and the Prepmen again were forced to punt out of danger from the 8. Stagliani's punt carried to the 35 and from there it took but four Navy plays for the score.

Bartos lateraled to Duffee on the 35 and he took it to the 19 to start things rolling. Dave Swenson then hurled to Duffee on the 10, followed by a smash by Bartos to the 7. From there Duffee took it over on an end sweep. Dawson's kick was low.

He Does It Again

For the third time of the period, Navy took a punt and marched to score without losing the ball. After the kickoff, Stagliani kicked to his own 46 and it was Duffee again that went over, this time on a lateral from Bartos. Duffee took the ball on the 46 and dodged and fought his way the distance to count. Dick Shimshak's kick split the uprights.

Navy Coach Johnny Wilson sent in a complete second team for the second period and the Prepmen held it scoreless. However, in the third stanza Navy scored two more touchdowns.

The Plebes set up a drive on the Bullis 47 and on four plays moved to the 30 on plunges by Duffee and Bartos. Bartos then scooted 14 yards to the 16 and Duffee carried the pigskin to the 4 on a reverse. Bartos then crashed over via the middle of the line. Shimshak's kick was low.

Gerber Fumble Costly

Navy next score came on a break when Bullis' Myron Gerber, who played a brilliant game throughout with his jarring line plunges and excellent defensive play, fumbled on his own 20 and the Plebes recovered. Bullis, however, took over on downs and kicked out to midfield. The Plebes marched to the 7, with Duffee and Bartos alternating at running chores. Bartos went over from the 7 through center. Shimshak's kick was perfect and the Plebes led 32 to 0.

Navy's final score, in the last period, came when Center Scott intercepted a Billy Earl pass on the Bullis 24 and took it to the 14. Schwoeffermann then passed to Gordon Ingram on the 1 and Schwoeffmann took it over from there. Schwoeffermann's kick was low.

Bullis.		Plebes
McElroy	L. E.	Waldrop
Hamilton	L. T.	Shimshak
Muscline	L. G.	Love
Burke	Center	Scott
Ross	R. G.	McGhee
Lasell	R. T.	Tagliani
Budge	R. E.	Dawson
Hughes	Q. B.	Swenson
Earl	L. H.	Barfo
Leone	R. H.	Bar
Gerber	F. B.	Duffe
Bullis	0	0	0	0— 0
Plebes	19	0	13	6—38

Touchdowns—Duffee (2), Ingram (sub for Waldrop), Bartos (2), Schwoeffermann (sub for Duffee). Extra points—Shimshak, 2 (placements). Substitutions: Bullis—Thompson, Lowery, Erick, Cuisbell, Kirkbride, Phillips, Staahl, Bond; Plebes—J. Russell, Ingram, Hoehler, Strahler, Treese, Humphrey, Grunia, Jones, Smith, Eberd, Schwoeffermann, R. Russell.

RACES

From Page 7

second and Lord Calvert still third. Megogo, at this stage, was under strong restraint and in fourth position. With a mile and half history, Scawthorn clucked to Megogo and the son of Menow went to the front boldly, many believing the boy had made his move too soon. Pyracanth then quit badly and approaching the stretch Megogo was five lengths ahead with Stymie second, Momo Flag third and Bolingbroke a charging fourth.

In the stretch, Scawthorn looked back, saw nothing within threatening distance and settled himself into the best, his riding style for the finish picture. Bolingbroke came gamely and collared Stymie approaching the wire.

The race was worth $22,050 to the winner and brought his 1944 earnings to $67,500. This was Megogo's sixth victory in 23 starts for the year.

Rick's Raft, owned by William Helis of New Orleans, came through with a stretch drive that carried him to a victory in the $25,000 added Walden Stakes, first contested here in 1907. Ridden by Jockey Nick James, the son of Peace Chance scored by a half length over Christiana Stables' Alexis with the Pentagon Stable's The Doge third in a field of nine going the mile and a sixteenth.

Fastest Time of Meeting

Rick's Raft ran the fastest time for the distance at this meeting, being clocked in 1:45 4/5. The victory was worth $23,500 to the Helis forces and brought the 2-year-old's earnings to $33,975. Backers of the Peace Chance juvenile collected $12.40 for the usual $2.

War Jeep was first to show in front but The Doge displaced the son of War Admiral on the backstretch. Alexis, after being rated, was sent into closest pursuit of the leader. Rick's Raft, in the meanwhile, was being steadied but on the outside with clear racing room.

In the stretch, Alexis disposed of The Doge to take command but Rick's Raft, under a strong drive, rallied and collared the Christiana hope to win in typical going-away fashion.

Woodberry Forest Gridders Smother Episcopal, 25 to 7

Woodberry Forest, Va., Nov. 25 (AP).—Woodberry Forest today defiated the Episcopal High School football team of Alexandria, 25-7, the victory breaking the 44-year-old series tie between the schools.

Taking the ball deep in their own territory, the winners marched to a first-period touchdown on runs by Belew, Davidson and Murphy, with the latter racing 25 yards across the goal line standing up. Two more touchdowns were added in the second quarter by Davidson and Belew.

Episcopal came back in the final period with a march which carried from Woodberry's 35-yard line, West going over for the marker from the 3-yard stripe. He also converted.

A spectacular pass from Davidson to Trotter which covered 40 yards netted Woodberry its final score in the closing quarter.

Bainbridge Cagers, 27 Strong, in Drills

Bainbridge, Md., Nov. 25 (AP).—A squad of 27 candidates for varsity berths on the Bainbridge Naval Training Center basketball team have been working out for the past three weeks, Ensign John Wydro, Commodore coach reported today.

"This year's performers will be small but we ought to have a good club," Wydro said.

Wydro of Oil City, Pa., played guard on the 1940 Springfield (Mass.) quintet, contenders for the National AAU crown. He succeeded Ensign Jack Williams.

Do YOU Own A "Scratching" Dog?

If you own and are fond of a dog that is continually scratching, digging, rubbing, and biting himself until his skin is raw and sore, don't just feel sorry for him. The dog can't help himself. But you may. He may be clean and flea free and just suffering from an intense itching irritation that has centered in the nerve endings of his skin. Do as thousands of pleased dog owners are doing.

At any good drug store, pet or sport shop, get a 25c package of Rex Hunters Dog Powders, and give them once a week. Note the quick improvement. One owner writes: "My female setter on Sept. 29th did not have a handful of hair on her body—all scratched and bitten off. I gave her the powders as directed. By Nov. 10th she was all haired out." Learn what they will do for your dog. Make a 25c test. (Economy size box for only $1.00).

YALE

From Page 6

lateral from Duda to Burnett that gained 12 yards, marched to the Yale 43 early in the fray.

A 17-yard punt by Yale's Paul Walker that was downed on the Eli 39 set up a Virginia touchdown. Duda swept his own left end for 24 yards and later scored on a 9-yard romp through tackle. His attempted conversion was wide. The period ended with the count: Virginia, 6; Yale, 0.

SECOND PERIOD

Again neither team could get under way in a battle of lines until midway of the period when Burnett's punt into the wind rolled dead on the Cavalier's 47. It was the first Yale visit past the midfield srtipe. Yale marched to the 24 but on the next two plays the Virginia line pushed Yale all the way back to its own 49.

A 37-yard pass and run play, Hall to Paul Walker, brought Yale to the Cavalier 14 just before the gun. Two smacks into the line took it to the 9. Prior to the Yale bid, Burnett's punt traveled only 1 yard but it was fumbled by Hollingshead of Yale, and Wood recovered for Virginia. Score at half, Virginia, 6; Yale, 0.

THIRD PERIOD

Immediately after the start of the third period Yale put together a trio of first downs and again marched deep into Virginia territory. Barksdale got loose on jaunts of 14 and 8 yards en route. Two smacks by Penn brought another first down on the Cavalier 28.

Barksdale broke loose for 13 more yards and then Penn bulled his way the remaining yardage in four carries for Yale's touchdown. Collins' try for the point was low. It kept intact Yale's record of scoring in every game coached by Howie Odell. Yale recovered a Virginia fumble at midfield and immediately started another drive. Score, Virginia, 6; Yale, 6.

FOURTH PERIOD

A Virginia drive that had carried to Yale's 48 was halted when big Paul Walker smashed through to block Burnett's punt and recovered on Virginia's 38. The Elis drove to the 18 before Virginia took over.

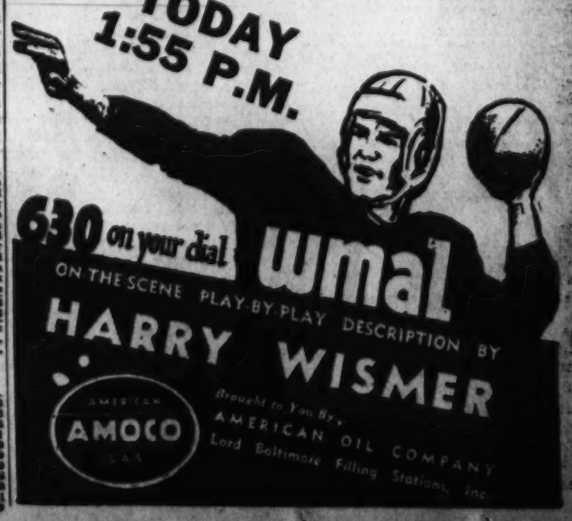
Virginia kicked on the first play and when Yale couldn't gain Paul Walker punted back and another Cavalier drive was halted when Burnett was thrown for a 10-yard loss on an attempted play. Walker brought the ball to the Yale 40 on an end around play just before the gun. Final score: Virginia, 6; Yale, 6.

Virginia.		Yale.
Brown	L. E.	J. Smith
Kirkland	L. T.	Fusilli
Fahey	L. G.	Whiting
Palmer	Center	Mentone
Roberts	R. G.	T. Smith
Wood	R. T.	Hollingshead
Speed	R. E.	P. Walker
Ellis	Q. B.	Hall
Davis	L. H.	Penn
Duda	R. H.	Kirk
Burnett	F. B.	Barksdale
Virginia	0	0	0	6—6
Yale	0	0	0	6—6

Touchdowns—Duda, Penn. Substitutions: Virginia—Parrish, Lenzi, McCarr, Hickman, Goodman, Clay; Yale—McCullough, Ballard, Sadowski, Gher, Whitler, Collins.

STATISTICS

Yale.		Virginia.
13	First downs	8
143	Yards gained rushing (net)	143
115	Forward passes attempted	7
4	Forward passes completed	1
57	Yards by forward passes	16
0	Forward passes intercepted by	0
0	Yards gained, runbacks of int. passes	0
33	Punting average (from scrimmage)	29
0	Total yards, all kicks returned	23
1	Opponents' fumbles recovered	0
6	Yards lost by penalties	15

WASHINGTON REDSKINS vs. BOSTON YANKS
TODAY 1:55 P.M.


Official Charts at Pimlico Yesterday

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1944—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One and one-half miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 1:11½. Winner, M. Preisinger. Value, $1650. Time, 2:36⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
WOODBUCK	(Atkinson)	110	2	3	3½	3½	2½	2½	1	$7.40
MIBRULE	(W.D.Wright)	118	3	6	4½	2½	2½	2½	2	.80
KIDDIE'S IMAGE	(Skiels)	103	4	7	7ak	7½	7½	6½	3nk	25.50
BRUDDER	(Smallings)	116	12	10	6½	6½	6½	4½	4½	13.50
BROTHER DEAN	(D.Meade)	111	10	8	7½	8½	8½	7½	5	9.60
KENO LION	(Mills)	108	9	9	2½	2½	4ak	4½	6½	10.00
MICHIGAN SUN	(R.Meade)	111	8	4	8½	9½	9½	9½	7½	14.60
FRANK K.	(Rodert)	113	1	5	5½	5½	5½	8½	8½	152.50
EXPLORATION	(Fiocchi)	106½	11	11	11½	11ak	11½	11	9½	38.50
BOLIND BRISKET	(Burton)	108	6	2	10½	10½	10ak	10ak	10ak	113.50
ON THE LINE	(Gentile)	106	7	12	12	12	12	12	11	16.50
MURKEY SKY	(Mattral)	118	5	13	13	13	13	13	12	344.50

Passed up.
WOODBUCK, $17.80, $4.70, $4.60; MIBRULE, $3.70, $3.40; KIDDIE'S IMAGE, $6.30.

SECOND RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $3000. For 3-year-olds. Allowances. Start good. Off 1:43½. Winner, Brookmeade Stable. Value, $1650. Time, 1:48⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MAGNETIC STAR	(Atkinson)	120	7	5	4½	2½	1½	1½	1	$6.90
MANADRO	(Kelso)	120	5	4	2½	3½	3½	3½	2ak	6.10
ZAX	(Kirkland)	120	6	6	6½	6½	5½	5½	3ak	11.50
BRIDES BISCUIT	(Seawthorn)	117	4	3	1½	1½	2½	2½	4ak	10.30
EQUANIMOUS	(Knapp)	120	3	8	8ak	8ak	8ak	8ak	5½	6.80
BALACHEN	(Snellings)	114	8	7	5½	4½	4½	4½	6½	70.50
BIG THICKET	(Merritt)	114	2	2	3½	7½	7½	7½	7½	179.00
GOLD BEACH	(W.D.Wright)	120	1	1	1½	8½	8½	8½	8½	2.80
PROUD PAPPY	(Mills)	114	9	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	23.50

MAGNETIC STAR, $3.90, $2.70, $2.40; MANADRO, $4.80, $3.30; ZAX, $4.90.

DAILY DOUBLE—WOODBUCK AND MAGNETIC STAR—PAID $41.36.

THIRD RACE—One and one-half miles. Purse, $2500. For 4-year-olds up. Start good. Off 2:17. Winner, Mrs. J. Y. Christmas. Value, $2500. Time, 2:34⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CONNACHTA	(Skiels)	112	7	4	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	$4.20
HIGH COMMAND	(J.Gilbert)	122	1	1	1½	1½	1½	2½	2ak	4.30
ASTRAL	(R.Meade)	112	2	2	3½	3½	3½	3½	3ak	4.90
OATMEAL	(Mills)	112	3	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4ak	12.80
SABOTEUR	(Snellings)	117	4	5	6½	7½	7½	6½	5ak	12.50
BRIGHT RHYME	(Atkinson)	117	6	6	5½	6½	6ak	5½	6½	8.50
BELLONE	(Balmarelli)	114	5	7	7½	5½	5ak	7½	7½	23.90
WISESHOT	(Knapp)	122	8	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	16.00

CONNACHTA, $14.10, $8.70, $4.60; HIGH COMMAND, $6.40, $4.80; ASTRAL, $4.90.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 2:47½. Winner, Mrs. M. J. Wolfson. Value, $1650. Time, 1:12.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SMART BET	(Kelly)	104	12	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	$2.80
CHARTER MEMBER	(Atkinson)	114	7	8	8½	3½	2½	2½	2ak	†10.40
HEYORTA	(Skiels)	105½	5	7	7	6½	5½	3½	3½	8.60
JOVISER	(Kirkland)	111	3	2	2½	2½	3½	4½	4½	26.50
SPARE MAN	(James)	108	2	5	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	3.90
MIRACLE KIN	(J.Gilbert)	113	1	4	3½	5½	6½	6½	6½	14.20
MEADOWBRIEZE	(Mills)	108	9	9	9ak	9ak	9ak	7ak	7½	21.40
MR. FRESHMAN	(Bonner)	108	10	10	10	10	8½	9½	8½	23.50
APPEAL AGENT	(R.Meade)	111	6	6	6ak	8ak	9½	8ak	9½	12.80
BABYTONDA	(Snellings)	108	8	11	11½	11½	11½	10½	10½	85.50
SKY SKIPPER	(Buxton)	108	4	9	9½	10½	10½	11½	11	†
FLAME SHADOW	(D.Meade)	115	11	10	10½	12	12	12	12	†

†H. E. Miller-Mrs. D. B. Miller entry. ‡E. A. O'Connor-A. J. Pralinger entry.
SMART BET, $3.80, $3.40, $2.60; CHARTER MEMBER (entry), $6.20, $5.40; HEYORTA, $4.30.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3000. For 3-year-olds up. Start good. Off 3:21½. Winner, Howe Stable. Value, $3300. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GARRIE	(Atkinson)	124	6	3	4½	3½	2½	1½	1	$1.10
WISE ADVICE	(Knapp)	122	4	2	1½	1½	1½	2½	2ak	4.60
HE ROLLS	(Luther)	114	1	6	6ak	6½	5½	5½	3ak	8.90
SEA LOTTER	(Kirkland)	107	5	5	5½	5½	4½	4½	4½	12.40
VALIDA CRAFT	(Merritt)	107	3	4	3½	4½	3½	3½	5½	14.60
MORMOR	(Seawthorn)	107	2	1	2½	2½	6½	6½	6½	8.20
LIGHT OF MORN	(Mills)	111	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	15.60

GARRIE, $4.20, $2.80, $2.40; WISE ADVICE, $2.90, $2.10; HE ROLLS, $2.40.

SIXTH RACE—Two and one-half miles. Purse, $25,000 added. For 3-year-olds up. The Pimlico Cup Handicap. Start good. Off 3:58. Winner, Christiana Stables. Net value, $23,050. Time, 4:30⅘ (new track record).

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MEGOGO	(Seawthorn)	109	3	3	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	$13.60
BOLINGBROKE	(Kelso)	126	1	1	2½	2½	2½	4½	2½	2.60
STYMIE	(Kirkland)	109	2	2	3½	3½	4½	2½	3½	2.50
MOMO FLAG	(Balmarelli)	120	4	4	4½	5½	5½	3½	4½	8.90
LORD CALVERT	(Atkinson)	110	5	5	5½	4½	3½	5½	5½	7.70
HARFORD	(Jones)	103	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	2.20
PYRACINTH	(Merritt)	105	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	15.60

MEGOGO, $28.20, $11.70, $7.40; BOLINGBROKE, $4.70, $4.00; STYMIE, $6.60.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $25,000 added. For 3-year-olds. The Walden Stakes. Start good. Off 4:36½. Winner, William Helis. Net value, $23,500. Time, 1:45⅘.

| Horses | Jockeys | Wgt. | Post | St. | ¼ | ½ | ¾ | Str. | Fin. | Straight |
|---|---|---|---|---

Study Foresees Vast Expansion Of Electronics

Postwar electronics production may exceed the prewar figure by more than three times and reach one billion dollars or more yearly at the wholesale level, said a study released yesterday by George S. Armstrong & Co., industrial engineers and management consultants.

Huge war contracts may push up output in the current year to an estimated four billion dollars—more than 13 times as much as the 300 million dollars prewar figure, the study said.

New Fields Ahead

The company said postwar electronic applications in new fields as well as in expanded and improved standard equipment include:

Power and public utility industries will use electronic methods to control normal functions of power transmission and to transform power from one form to another.

Radio-frequency heating will be used for making tin plate, treating steels, curing synthetic resins for usee in plasti cmaterials and in dehydrating foods—almost instantaneously.

In the transportation fields radar will aid marine navigation; automatic pilots and safer landing operations will help the aviation industry, and improved safety devices will assist railways.

In scientific and therapeutic fields electronic methods will help in meteorology, electron microscopy and diathermy.

Other Uses Cited

Applications will be used in dust precipitation, as an accessory to air conditioning and in improved methods of analysis and inspection of raw materials, goods in process and finished products.

Touching on the electronic industry's patent structure which may be modified because of developments from war research, the study added:

"Since this program has been financed largely by the United States Government, it may be presumed that many important patent features will be owned by our Government and will be administered liberally in license arrangements both in extent and royalty rates."

Abbott Net Dips

Chicago, Nov. 25 (AP).—Abbott Laboratories today reported net profit of $2,393,382 for the nine months ended September 30, equal to $2.71 per common share. Net profit for the corresponding period of 1943 was $2,206,521, or $2.80 per common share.

Census Aide Named

Martinsburg, W. Va., Nov. 25.—J. A. Proctor, former State senator, of this city, has been designated supervisor in 20 northern West Virginia counties for taking of a farm census on a national basis. His headquarters will be in Morgantown.

Southern Rwy. Elevates Five Capital Aides

By S. Oliver Goodman

The Southern Railway System yesterday announced five major changes in its Washington passenger department to become effective on December 1.

Frank L. Jenkins, passenger traffic manager, will become general passenger traffic manager. William C. Spencer will be transferred to Chattanooga, Tenn., and will be succeeded here in the post of general passenger agent by H. A. Cline, assistant general passenger agent.

F. Kenneth Brown, division passenger agent, has been promoted to the position of assistant general passenger agent and will succeed Mr. Cline. Robert W. Plemmons, division passenger agent at Richmond, Va., is being transferred here to succeed Mr. Brown.

All with the exception of Mr. Plemmons, have been located in Washington for many years. Mr. Plemmons, a native of Asheville, N. C., has been connected with the Southern's passenger department since 1931 and was stationed here in 1938 and 1939 as assistant city ticket agent.

John D. Seay, assistant auditor of the Southern Railway System at Atlanta, will be advanced to auditor, W. H. Luckett, general auditor of the Southern at Washington, has announced. Mr. Seay will succeed A. T. Martin, who has been head of the railway's accounting forces in Atlanta since October 1, 1929, and is relinquishing the post, at his own request, to become employe relations officer.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Bond Sales Report Due

The regular monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Building and Loan League will be held Tuesday noon at the Mayflower Hotel. According to F. Willson Camp, league secretary, the 26 member associations will report on their subscriptions to the Sixth War Loan drive. The league's goal of 10 million dollars will be exceeded, loan officials believe.

Insurors to Hear Warfield

Guy T. Warfield, jr., of Baltimore will address members of the Insurors Association of the District of Columbia at a luncheon meeting tomorrow in the Mayflower Hotel. Mr. Warfield, now serving his third term on the executive committee of the National Association of Insurance Agents, will talk on trends in the insurance industry. Members of the Insurance Club of Washington and the Casualty Insured Managers Association have been invited to attend.

Trust Council to See Skit

A skit entitled "You Planned My Trust Estate, What Now?" will be presented after a dinner meeting of the Washington Life Insurance Trust Council Wednesday night in the Mayflower. Cast of the skit includes Wes Clampitt, Gene Thore, Joe Marr and Warren Forster. Leopold V. Freudberg, president of the council, will preside.

Controllers to Meet

A joint meeting of the District of Columbia and Baltimore Controls of the Controllers Institute of America will be held at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday at the Carlton Hotel. Henry E. Niles, vice president of the Baltimore Life Insurance Co., will speak on "Some Phases of Office Management." Mr. Niles is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and was formerly associated with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Two Agents Win Honors

Charles T. O'Donnell, manager of the Washington agency of the Guardian Life Insurance Co., yesterday reported that Clyde D. Harrison, veteran of 19 years' service here, ranked eighth in a country-wide sales contest. W. J. Vaught, another salesman, qualified to attend a conference of outstanding producers. Mr. O'Donnell added that his agency is now more than 50 per cent ahead of the entire 1943 output.

Underwriters to Meet

Members of the District of Columbia Life Underwriters Association will hear Robert B. Coolidge at a luncheon meeting Thursday in the Willard Hotel. Mr. Coolidge is superintendent of agencies and a second vice president of the Aetna Life Insurance Co.

Earnings Statements

Briggs & Stratton Corp. reports for the nine months ended September 30 net profit of $731,968, equal to $2.46 a share, against $743,369 or $2.50 a share in the same period last year.

Federal Light & Traction Co. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended September 30 shows net income of $1,073,744, equal to $1.55 a share on the common stock, against $1,199,604, or $1.78 a share for the preceding 12 months

Murray Corp of America reports for the fiscal year ended August 31 net profit of $1,435,031, equal to $1.51 a share, against $1,391,165 or $1.46 a share in the previous year.

George A. Hormel & Co. reports for the fiscal year ended October 28 net profit of $1,543,313, equal to $3.13 a common share, against $1,312,203, or $2.64 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Martin-Parry Corp. reports for year ended August 31 net profit of $740,579, equal to $1.67 a share, compared with $275,643, or 68 cents a share, in the preceding year. The 1944 figures are subject to renegotiation.

Cement Rule Abolished

WPB yesterday abolished its regulation on Portland cement which limited manufacture to the three most commonly used types. The regulation was issued in August, 1942, to stimulate production.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total sales yesterday, 358,050 shares; previous day, 677,880; week ago, 362,220; year ago, 341,070; two years ago, 283,190; January 1 to date, 228,062,898; year ago, 257,800,624; two years ago, 105,893,001.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Nov. 25.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chge.
30 ind.	146.49	146.77	146.34	146.63	+0.23
20 rails	42.42	42.54	42.35	42.51	+0.16
15 utils.	25.35	25.40	25.30	25.35	
65 stocks	53.10	53.21	53.03	53.15	+0.10

Transactions in stocks used in averages: Industrials, 19,500; railroads, 19,760; utilities, 25,100; 65 stocks, 64,360.

Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF Brill	4 8½	8½	8½	— ½
Acme Sti	1 64	64	64	— 1
Adams Exp	3 11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction	5 38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	2 6	6	6	
Alleghany of	13 30	29½	30	— ½
Alleghany pr pf	3 56	55	56	+ ¾
Aller Ldg Stl	4 28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Allen Industries	2 14	14	14	
Al Chem & Dye	2 150	149	150	+ 1
Allis-Ch Mfg	3 37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	6 3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines	2 78¾	78½	78½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Ra	2 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Am Can	3 89	88¾	89	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	3 52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
Am Colortype	3 14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	1 18½	18½	18½	
Am Distill	2 28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	16 2½	2½	2½	
Am & F P 36 pf	1 92½	92½	92½	— ½
Am & F P 2 pf	5 19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Am Hide & Lea	4 5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Am Home Prod	7 71½	71½	71½	
Am Locomotive	11 20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy	11 20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Li	5 2¼	2¼	2¼	
Am Rad & St	8 52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
Am R & S pf	3 82½	82½	82½	— ½
Am R & St S	3 11¾	11¾	11¾	
Am Roll Mill	9 14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	3 47¼	47¼	47¼	
Am Tel & Tel	7 164½	164	164¼	— ¼
Am Tob B	3 65¾	65½	65½	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	2 12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Am Viscose	1 42	42	42	— ½
Am Wat Wks	3 7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1 7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf	6 93½	93	93	— ½
Am Zinc pr pf	1 39	39	39	+ ½
Anaconda Cop	30 27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	6 6½	6	6	
Armstrong Ck	1 42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
Artloom corp	3 9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds	7 17½	17½	17½	
Atch T & S F	4 68¾	68¾	68¾	
A T & S F pf	1 101½	101½	101½	— ½
Atl Coast Line	15 39	39	39	+ ¼
Atl Refining	7 28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Aust Chem Nichols	8 10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Aviation corp	3 4¾	4¾	4¾	
Bald Loco pf	16 24¼	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	13 8¾	8¾	8¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	3 15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3 12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	3 12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	10 15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Beech Aire	31 13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Bell Aire	3 13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	3 45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Best Foods	1 17¼	17¼	17¼	
Beth Steel	4 62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	4 48	48	48	
Black & Decker	2 23	23	23	
Boeing Airplane	19 17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Borden Co	1 34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner	3 37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw	3 9	9	9	
Brewing Co Am	1 51	51	51	
Bridgeport Brass	2 11¼	11¼	11¼	
Briggs Mfg	3 37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat	3 40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	2 20	20	20	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe	1 47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke	1 23½	23	23	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	9 13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	6 10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	5 9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge	3 20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co	3 24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Burjing Mills	6 39¼	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
Burling Mills pf	1 110	110	110	+ 2½
Burr Alid Mach	1 14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	2 6	6	6	
Butler Bros	4 12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf	2 30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Byrza (J M) Co	1 13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	2			
Calumet & Hec	1 6½	6½	6½	
Canad Pacific	8 10½	10	10	— ⅛
Carrier Corp	13 19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen	3 6⅝	6	6	
Case (J I) Co	1 36	36	36	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	4 47½	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp	11 35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 1st pf	1 103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
Celotex Corp	5 14	14	14	
Cent Aguirre	13 20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundries	1 4¼	4¼	4¼	
Certain-td Prod	4 7¾	7¾	7¾	
Champ Pap & F	2 30	30	30	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	4 13¼	13¼	13¼	
Chi & E Ill	34 7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	24 14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	3 5¾	5¾	5¾	
Chi & NW	100 29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	86 32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	1 15	15	15	
Childs Co	18 5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	88 88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	4 20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	1 36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P	3 29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Colum Broadcast A	1 32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	71 4	4	4	
Colum G & El 6% pf	2 92	92	92	
Colum Pict	1 20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon	1 70	70	70	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr	10 42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Coml Credit	5 38½	37¾	38½	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents	17 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Comwlth Edis	9 28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Comwlth & So	34 2	2	2	
Com & So pf	2 92	92	92	+ ½
Conde Nast	3 21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Consolidum-Na	1 25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar	3 24¾	24¾	24¾	
Cons Edison	10 24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Ed pf	1 107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Con Film Ind	5 5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Con Film Ind pf	3 28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	1 15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	5 30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
Con RR Cuba pf	2 6	6	6	
Cons Vultee	4 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Consoln Coal	4 18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Container Corp	1 27¼	27¼	27¼	
Cont Bak	2 7	7	7	
Cont Can	3 37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	1 48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Motors	8 8	8	8	
Cont Oil Del	6 28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Cont Steel	2 29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	1 16¼	16	16	
Copperweld	5 60¼	60	60	
Cornell-Dub El	1 19¾	19¾	19¾	
Coty Internat	3 4	4	4	
Crane Co	6 26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel	2 27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork Int A	1 27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zellerb	3 26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2 55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub ser pf	6			
Curtiss-Wright	18 5¾	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A	17 17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	4 25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem	13 24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	4 40	40	40	
Deisel-Wem-Gil	2 22¾	22¾	22¾	
Del & Hudson	2 32	31½	32	+ ⅛
Del, Lack & W	10 13	13	13	
Detroit Edison	1 20¼	20¼	20¼	
Diam Match pf	3 40½	40	40	
Dodge Mfg	1 19¾	19¾	19¾	
Dodge Motor	1 15¾	15¾	15¾	
Dist Corp-Seag	3 24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines	3 21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp	1 17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
du Pont de N	4 154	153¾	154	+ ⅛
Eagle Pach Ind	1 13	13	13	
Eastern Air L	36			
Eaton Mfg	4 49½	49½	49½	
Elastic Stop Nut	1 11¼	11¼	11¼	
El Auto-Lite	3 41	41	41	— ⅛
Elec Boat	1 12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
El Power & Li	7 7	7	7	
El P&L $6 pf	4 88	87¾	88	+ ⅛
El P&L $7 pf	3 99	99	99	+ ⅛
Emerson El Mf	5 22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Emp Pub Serv	22 14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR ctf	4 11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Erie RR 1st pf	1 60¼	60¼	60¼	
Eureka V Clean	2 12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	1 15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	3 41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse	2 41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	18 22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad	6 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac	3 16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt	2 6¾	6¾	6¾	
Fed Mot Truck	1 8¾	8¾	8¾	
Federal D Strs	1 29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	3 23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	1 52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs	1 43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote	2 22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A	2 31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Food Machinery	2 60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1 25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1 15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fair (Robert)	3 4	4	4	
Gar Wood Ind	5 4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Am Invest	5 14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans	3 51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	16 13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2 6	6	6	
Gen Cable A	6 18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	9 39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	4 42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Gen G & E A	14 3½	3½	3½	
Gen Mills	2 115	115	115	+ ½
Gen Motors	31 61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	6 10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Gen Precision Eq	1 20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink	1 20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	2 25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Gen Res & Ut	1 3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gen Refract	1 20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe	2 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tel	1 26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	1 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf	1 88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	5 20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gimbel B $6 pf	1 103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
Gobel Co	4 23¾	23¾	24	
Goebel Brew	1 3¾	3¾	3¾	
Goodrich (B F)	5 49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
Goodyr T & R	10 46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Goodyr T&R pf	1 110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige M	9 5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Grand Union	1 17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Grant (W T)	1 40½	40½	40½	
Grant (WT) pf	2 24	24	24	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ore ctf	5 16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Gt Northn R pf	7 41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp	24 23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
Grum Airc Eng	9 27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅛
Gulf M & Ohio	16 14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Gulf M&O pf	3 35¾	35¾	35¾	
Hall (WF) Print	3 20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch	1 15	15	15	
Harb-Walker	2 17	17	17	
Hayes Mfg	1 6¾	6¾	6¾	
Hecht Co	1 20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Motors	2 23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Hollaud & Furn	2 44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar	1 17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	42 42	42	42	
Houd-Hershey A	2 44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Houd-Hershey B	2 43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	2 68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
Howe Sound	2 34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	4 13¾	13¾	13¾	
Hupp Motor	7 11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	8 16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon	4 37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand	1 107	107	107	+ ½
Inland Steel	1 61	61	61	+ ⅛
Intrch Corp pf	70 105	105	105	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubr	4 8¾	8¼	8¼	
Int Bus Mach	4 186	185½	186	
Int Harvester	2 77	77	77	+ ⅛
Int Minls & Ch	1 17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can	18 28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	2 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf	1 69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	81 15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Iron Fireman	1 9¾	9¾	9¾	
Jewel Tea	1 34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea pf	1 112	112	112	
Johns-Manville	1 96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl	10 24½	24½	24½	
Jonesb'o Stl Pf	4 74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg	1 62	62	62	— ⅛
Kan City South	39 17¾	17¾	17¾	
Kan City Sou pf	5 10¾	10¾	10¾	
Kayser (J)	2 34¼	34¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hayes	2 24½	24½	24½	
Kennecott Cop	18 35¾	35¾	35¾	
Kimberly-Clark	8 37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	3 7¾	7¾	7¾	
Kresge (S. S.)	1 26¾	26¾	26¾	
Kroger Co	6 21¾	21¾	21¾	
Lehigh C & N	1 11¼	11¼	11¼	
Lehigh Coal pf	30 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp	2 31¾	31	31¾	+ 1
Lerner Stores	3 33¾	33¾	33¾	
Lib-O-y Glass	1 83	83	83	+ 1
Libby McN & L	1 82¾	82¾	82¾	
Liggett & My B	7 7¾	7¾	7¾	
Lima Loco	7 78	78	78	
Link-Belt	2 48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref	3 38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
Liquid Carbonic	3 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Lockheed Aircr	30 26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc	8 19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem	2 71¾	71½	71¾	+ ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	3 49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P)	1 12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
MacAndr&Forb	1 19	19	19	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks	2 29	29	29	+ ⅛
Macy (R H)	3 46¾	46¾	46¾	
Mad Sq Gar	1 30	30	30	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	2 8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Manhat Bk	2 37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Marine Midland	2 8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Marshall Field	2 18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Martin (G L)	9 21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry	12 10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp	1 40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Master Elec	2 24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk	21 27¾	27¾	27¾	
May Dept Strs	21 63	63	63	+ ½
Maytag Co	31 9¾	9¾	9¾	
McGraw Hill	3 43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
McKess & Rob	2 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
McKess & R pf	1 104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
Mead Corp	1 13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe	2 35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Mensel Co	2 13¾	13¾	13¾	
Mesta Machine	6 35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Miami Copper	1			
Mid-Cont Pet	2 24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Minn-Hon Reg	4 24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Minn-Moline	1 7¾	7¾	7¾	
Minn P&L Ry	2			
MinnSt P&SSM A	34 16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
MinnSt P&SSM B	2			
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4 12¾	12¾	12¾	
Mohawk Carpet	1 23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Monarch Mch T	1 34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Monsanto Chem	21 61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
Montgom Ward	9 52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
Motor Products	2 62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel	2 20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1 9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Munsingwear Inc	1 21¼	21¼	21¼	
Murray Corp	10 12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelvinator	5 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Acme	2 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation	1 31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit	2 31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Nat Bond&Shr	1 7¾	7¾	7¾	
Nat Can	4 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg	4 23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Nat Container	4 30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod	14 21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept Stores	1 18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers	13 35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum	4 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Lead	2 22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Nat M&St Cas	2 19½	19½	19½	
Nat Pow & Lt	12 7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Nat Steel	1 66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf	1 25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	1 66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf	1 25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Natomas Co	1 10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp	1 15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Newport N Ship	2 16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Newpt N Sh pf	1 108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
N Y Central RR	14 18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
N Y Chic&St L	1 5¾	5¾	5¾	
NYC Omnibus	4 9¾	9¾	9¾	
N Y Shipbldg	44 19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
No Am Aviation	2 8¾	8¾	8¾	
North Am Car	3 18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
NorAmC5¾% pf	1 54½	54½	54½	
North Pacific	20 16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Ohio Oil	10 16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Oliver Corp	10 24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Otis Elevator	2 22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Outboard M&M	1 41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass	2 57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
Pac Am Fish	1 14¼	14¼	14¼	
Pac Gas & El	2 34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Pac Mills	6 39	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Pac West Oil	5 15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Packard Motor	14 5¼	5¼	5¼	
Pan A Airways	4 30¾	30¼	30¾

The Washington Post

'Peace Has Its Price'

Tom Connally Explains Dumbarton Oaks Plan He'll Defend in Senate

Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.), veteran of many Senate battles, soon will be cast for perhaps the greatest role in his long career. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, his vital job will be to champion the peace treaty in committee and on the floor. Here are his views on how the Dumbarton Oaks blueprint would operate in practical application.

By Tom Connally

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WORLD peace and an effective international organization to preserve that peace and to prevent aggression by war-minded conquerors are of transcendent importance to the entire world.

SENATOR CONNALLY
. . . greatest role just ahead

The United States, with a vivid recollection of failure following World War I to take effective steps toward organizing in behalf of peace, is now moving toward the realization of our hopes. We are not waiting until the end of the war but now striving to set up such an agency.

The Dumbarton Oaks Conference embraced tentative and preliminary steps. At the conference the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China agreed upon general principles. The draft of that agreement proposed establishment of an international organization embracing the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership for such states large and small, with the avowed and determined purpose of preventing aggression and preserving international security.

It frankly takes the position that such an organization must be endowed with authority to employ armed force ultimately when necessary to secure its objectives.

Force, however, is to be employed only as a last resort.

It is declared an international court of justice shall be maintained. This may be accomplished by retention and amendment or modification of the present world court. It is also proposed that diplomacy, counsel, conciliation, arbitration and other similar peaceable methods where appropriate, be employed in settlement of international disputes.

The mechanics of the organization will consist of an assembly which will be composed initially of members of the United Nations and later of such other peace-loving nations as may be admitted.

The assembly would be invested with all general authority not specifically vested in other departments of the international organization.

The administrative and executive authority of the international organization must be lodged in an executive council. It would be impracticable for the entire assembly to undertake decisions in emergent situations.

The executive council would consist of representatives of the four great powers. These nations would be permanent members. In addition seven members would be elected by the assembly for stated periods of tenure. At a later date a fifth nation may become a member of the permanent council.

With the view that prompt and aggressive employment of armed force may be necessary in cases of threatened aggression, the Dumbarton Oaks agreement provides that employment of armed force to prevent aggression must have the approval of all permanent members of the council. Any member may veto employment of force in any particular instance.

Control Will Depend on Peace Settlement Terms

It is easily conceivable that emergent and critical situations involving the threat to peace or the use of aggression may arise under circumstances making it impossible for the council to refer decisions to their home governments and to secure action in adequate time to prevent aggression or threat to world peace.

It seems absolutely imperative that authority to act in such a case must be vested in an executive council.

Quite naturally the question arises as to how the terms of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement will in practice operate to avoid future aggressive action by postwar Germany or other nations entertaining war-like ambitions.

It may be suggested that it will be the duty of the council of the organization to keep advised as to the state of armament and war-like preparation by Germany and other aggressor nations, and as to any threat to peace or contemplated aggressive action against any nation, or the territory of any nation.

In practice, any nation fearing violation of its territory, or the threat to its security may call the attention of the council to such facts. The council would take particular care in becoming advised of any threatening action.

It is quite within the range of the objectives of the international organization for it to intervene and suggest employment of conciliation, arbitration or diplomacy in an effort to avert war between such powers.

Someone may inquire as to how the major powers can effectively control in the postwar period situations to prevent recourse to arms to solve national rivalries and the thirst for territory and conquest.

It may be suggested that much will depend upon the terms of the peace settlement following the present war. If Germany and Japan are disarmed and provisions in the peace treaty set up adequate supervisory control of their armament, a long forward step will have been achieved.

It is quite possible that the terms of peace may prohibit manufacture by Germany and Japan of munitions of war and of arms above a maximum necessary for domestic police activities. If in addition, the treaty provides for military occupation of Germany and Japan for a certain period, the other provisions of the peace treaty can be more readily attained.

The four great nations—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China—have carried the burden of World War II.

With due regard for the contribution made by smaller nations, it cannot be forgotten that these powers will achieve the victory. Equally clear is the view that in any future world war these nations would again be called upon to supply armies and navies, and to furnish munitions and supplies, and to pour out their resources in crushing another aggressor. To them it is, therefore, of primary importance that steps be now taken to establish an international organization for peace.

Veto Guarantees General Agreement on Any Action

It is to their interest to enlist the membership of small nations as well as the powerful ones. Small nations will be the chief beneficiaries of any such international organization. They are the ones that need protection from the strong and powerful. They may well cooperate with the major powers.

The provision of the Dumbarton Oaks plan that a veto may be exercised by any member of the executive council on the employment of force is a guarantee that force will not be employed except when there is general agreement among the great powers as to the threat to the peace.

In addition, there must be an affirmative vote by the 11-member executive council. This avoids any danger of precipitous or ill-advised employment of force.

The fact that the United States shall be a permanent member of the executive council gives further assurance that force may not be employed in the face of our objection.

Another provision of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement is that the council shall take steps to bring about an agreement among the nations composing the international organization, which shall stipulate the quotas of armed force supplied by each nation.

The United States would have authority to provide the method by which the representative of the United States on the council shall be selected. By the same token, the United States would define his authority and power.

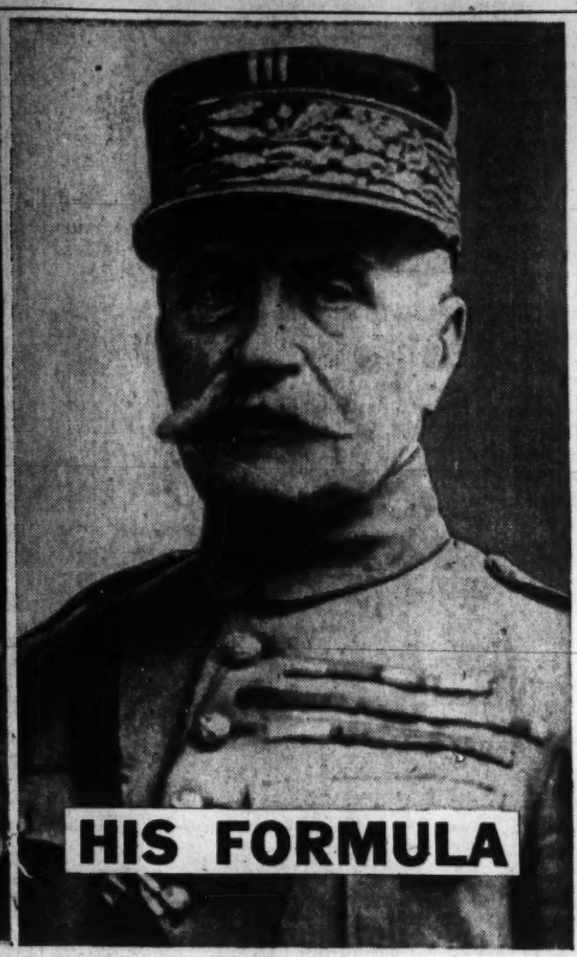
If we are to secure the preservation of world peace—and that includes our peace—we must be willing to pay the price. That price is our cooperation with other nations of a similar mind. We must join in seeking the employment of peaceful measures. If these fail, we must be willing to assume our share in the obligations imposed upon us.

It is my firm conviction that the overwhelming majority of the American people are for an international organization to preserve the peace and prevent aggression. There will be those who object to this or that detail.

The proposed treaty, however, must be considered in its entirety, on the ground of its noble objectives and in view of its tremendous effect upon world policy and world peace.

It will be subject to amendment or modification or change in the light of the experience of future years. It cannot be perfect at its inception. It must grow and develop and be shaped to meet the needs of a rapidly moving world.

AS DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE FINAL MILITARY VICTORY as was Marshall Foch in 1918, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is thought to have planned one present offensive as the final blow against Germany, giving the enemy no respite—and no armistice before they are definitely beaten in the field. This new picture was snapped as Eisenhower stopped long enough for a hot meal somewhere in western Germany



ATTACK AS SOON, AS STRONG AND AS LONG AS YOU CAN was the classic formula of Marshall Foch in 1918 when he set out to end German military power. The Armistice came before he could accomplish this to the extent he desired, however—a pitfall Allies today declare they will avoid by insisting upon unconditional surrender. Ths picture of Foch was taken at the height of World War I crisis, before U. S. troops arrived

War I Guide In Reparations Policy Today

By Flora Lewis
Associated Press Staff Writer

The Allies now appear to be developing a reparations policy for defeated enemy states. It is specifically aimed at eliminating the grave problems left to plague the world after the last war.

Most significant trend is to specify enemy payments in goods instead of cash, based on damages and the vanquished country's ability to pay. Some sentiment is even growing to set down amounts of materials—such as lumber, food, minerals—which former enemies must deliver.

In the four armistices so far signed, three set down sums and named a comparatively short period for their payment in goods. Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria each promised to send Russia 300 million dollars worth of exports in three years and settle claims of other Allies. Italian reparations remain to be worked out.

Officials make it clear that treatment of German "satellites" and of Germany are quite different problems, but say the two work out similarly when it comes to the question of avoiding money payments.

Watch Old Snares

After the last war, the Allies found that money Germany sent them damaged the value of their own currencies and was a factor in keeping world trade chaotic and unstable.

Other difficulties resulting from reparations included:

1 Allied troubles in agreeing on the extent of reparations.

2 When Germany couldn't pay, France occupied the Ruhr Basin. Insisted that the United States either force German payment or scale down the French war debt. The United States refused. Later France defaulted on her war debt.

3 American loans poured into Germany, and in effect American dollars financed what reparations Germany paid. With the 1929 crash, the whole structure of loans and payments collapsed.

4 Finally, in 1931, a moratorium for one year was arranged, but Germany never paid another cent.

The reparations policy for Germany after this war cannot be settled, it's conceded, until the Allies have decided how they are going to control Germany.

One suggestion has been an idea called "residual reparations," based on elaborate economic control. The standard of living to be allowed the Germans would be figured out. They would be allowed to export just enough to pay for imports needed to reach that standard and the rest of their production would be taken as reparations each year.

Some Already Disagree

In addition to reparations in materials, some capitals, notably Moscow, have favored importing German labor.

For the satellite countries, some disagreements have been reported between the Western Allies and Russia during the process of deciding reparations figures, with Anglo-Americans emphasizing ability of defeated countries to pay.

While sums already set are large in comparison to the satellites' wealth, it is felt that they are not so big as to disrupt their economies and bring political instability—which might lead to increased pressure for Communism.

Strategy Set But Fiercer Fighting Lies Ahead

Six Armies All Aim at Final Blow

By Max Werner

These days General Eisenhower displays the same determination to achieve final military victory that Marshal Foch did in the fall of 1918.

No doubt the Allied high command has planned one present offensive as the final blow and such an operation has its specific rules.

Thus it may be expected that the great battle in the West will run a course different from previous campaigns in the West.

The first phase of the present offensive has been compared by many observers with the breakthrough at St. Lo last July. But there is a basical difference between these two operations.

Week's War Review

The breakthrough at St. Lo aimed to enable the Allied forces to deploy on the Continent. It was the prelude to the Battle of France. The present offensive is being waged with fully deployed forces and it is the prelude to the Battle of Germany.

In the campaign which is planned as a final blow all operations serve two major purposes: To break definitely the defensive power of the enemy armies and to deprive them of any cohesive defensive front from which they can try to continue fighting.

Marshal Foch gave the classic formulation of this strategy in his message of September, 1918: "Every one, the French, the British, the Americans, the Belgians, is to attack as soon as they can, as strong as they can, for as long as they can."

Three Main Rules

The general offensive to break the enemy follows three main strategic rules:

It must be waged by a series of incessant blows—Foch's "for as long as they can."

The offensive effort is steadily increased and the enemy hit with all concentrated power—Foch's "as strong as they can."

And, finally, all the successes achieved in such an offensive must be exploited immediately. The strategy of the last blow is a combination of persistence and daring.

Our main operational task in this general offensive is to unhinge and crush the German defensive front running from Arnhem in the North to Freiburg at the Swiss frontier.

In the pause of the last two months the Wehrmacht has established a kind of continuous front which seems to be a "wall," a fortress extended to the size of the entire front.

But this German conception of defense is fundamentally wrong. In the course of this war the idea of the continuous front has turned out to be a suicidal illusion which misguided first the French and then the German strategy of defense.

It is not an accident that German defense is crumbling along the old Maginot Line. Truly the Wehrmacht is haunted there by the "Genius Loci," by the bad strategic spirit of the place.

Mastery Shown

The first phase of our present offensive has already shown that the Allied high command and the Allied troops in action have the mastery of the procedure by which a continuous defense front is disrupted. The six Allied armies have driven wedges in the German defense front. Many pincers are on the move and the very variety of the blows must confuse the German high command.

The originally continuous German front is being broken in many sectors and every one of them is menaced by double envelopment on both flanks. The German forces covering the vital Ruhr area are threatened from the British bulge at the Lower Rhine and by the American offensive in the direction of Cologne. Between Cologne and the Saar the Wehrmacht is endangered by pincers composed of the right wing of the American First and the left wing of the American Third Armies.

At the same time General Patton's Third Army is executing an envelopment of the Wehrmacht in northeastern Lorraine pressing it inot the corner where the upper Rhine meets the Palatinate area.

Belfort Good Example

And in Alsace the German army is outflanked at both the north and south ends of the Vosges Mountains by the breakthrough of which the southern one has already reached the Rhine.

Thus the six Allied armies are striving to transform the former continuous front into a group of disconnected fronts.

Allied blows are producing open flanks on German front sectors and are opening gaps through which forces endangering the Wehrmacht's rear can penetrate.

It is a proven fact that natural defense positions and fortified lines have only limited military value in the hands of the weakened Wehrmacht. The fortified area of Belfort, supported by German positions on the southern fringes of the Vosges Mountains, was so favorable to the German defense that a breakthrough there seemed almost inconceivable. Thus the daring of the First French Army has paid high strategic dividends.

Indeed many surprises of this kind will occur on the Western front.

German strategy faces three fatal probabilities in the West.

1. The bleeding white of the Wehrmacht in the succession of battles of highest intensity.
2. The loss of Germany's industrial centers.
3. The loss of their main strategic defense positions. If the Wehrmacht attempts to hold at any price the Ruhr region and the approaches to the Rhine, it will be worn out and then broken.

But if it retreats to husband its forces, it will lose its industrial and strategic bases for defense. Desperate stubbornness of German defense especially on the roads leading to Duisburg, Cologne and Saarbruecken may be expected.

East Dangerous, Too

Meantime the German high command must reckon with terrific danger on the Eastern front too. The Allied general offensive in the West is preparing the Red Army general offensive in the East and in the South.

In the battle of Germany all fronts are interrelated.

The success of General Patton's offensive in the Lorraine depends on the pressure exerted by the American, British armies on Duisburg and Cologne.

But in its turn the result of the Allied assault on the main sector in the north will be influenced by the Red Army main drive between East Prussia and Silesia.

Diplomats Disturbed

Hemisphere Solidarity At Stake in Confused U. S.-Latin Relations

By George Polk

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WESTERN hemispheric solidarity among the American republics is gravely threatened by the present United States method of dealing—or refusing to deal—with the Latin American nations. Central and South American diplomats stationed at Washington do not see any indications that the steadily deteriorating inter-American relationships will be improved.

The anomaly of the situation is that although most of the 19 Latin American republics desire to cooperate closely with the State Department, they are not being given the opportunity to do so.

Undoubtedly there are two sides to the present state of near-chaos that marks the relations between the United States and the other American republics. Undoubtedly there are reasons for the State Department's actions, but the reasons are difficult to ascertain—difficult to ascertain not only by reporters but also by Latin American diplomats stationed at Washington.

Perhaps the best illustration of the present serious state of inter-American affairs is contained in a comparison of the past effectiveness of the good-neighbor policy and the situation today.

At the time the policy was adopted by President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, United States relations with a number of the Latin American nations were disturbed and unsatisfactory. These relations improved only when Central and South American states were convinced that the United States had abandoned its use of political, economic and military coercion in dealing with our southern neighbors.

Inter-American cooperation, developed by constant frank and full discussion both at Pan-American conferences and in routine diplomatic conversations at the various capitals, became a vital factor in American relations and a positive aid to the Allies in the war.

Many Ask: What Is Policy—Or Is There One?

This understanding and trust now has deteriorated, however. Since the last meeting of American foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, the Latin American nations have been disagreeably surprised with increasing frequency by United States-sponsored developments. Nor have official calls at the State Department enabled the Central and South American diplomats stationed in Washington to anticipate what the United States would do next in the field of inter-American affairs.

The confusion has become so marked that any reporter who undertakes to study American relations closely often becomes the person interviewed rather than the interviewer. Specifically, the Latin American diplomats wish to know "What is the United States policy" or "Is there a United States policy?"

Recently these questions have been asked openly by a number of Latin American governments in connection with this United States-sponsored attitude of nonrecognition toward Argentina.

When the United States announced its attitude toward Argentina in July, that attitude could be called a policy, but it has proved too weak to cause a change of government in Buenos Aires and too antagonistic to permit the Argentine regime to reenter the community of American republics. As a result a number of Latin American foreign ministers no longer consider it a policy but merely an attitude that will be maintained stubbornly by the State Department regardless of the consequences.

Because Argentina constitutes a more direct and immediate threat to its neighbors than to the United States several Latin-American foreign ministers have sought for months to arrange a conference of the American republics so that an intelligent policy might be devised for dealing with the Buenos Aires government. The State Department has blocked such a conference.

Secretary Hull Highly Regarded for Integrity

Mr. Hull, despite criticism of some of his ideas, is highly regarded by the Latin American diplomats for his integrity. They do not believe, however, that Mr. Hull is well informed on the many problems that must be solved by the American republics. The most frequent complaint heard in Latin American diplomatic circles is that there is no one in a policy-making position at the State Department who understands Latin-American affairs.

The Argentine proposal for a meeting of American foreign ministers, delivered to the Pan American Union October 27, therefore came as no surprise to the Latin American diplomats. The proposal is regarded as a brilliant diplomatic maneuver and is expected to be successful in forcing a conference decision.

One result has been that the United States may have lost the initiative in American affairs. Another effect has been that the Argentine government is receiving credit for arranging what all the Latin American nations wanted—a conference to take up many problems that have arisen since the last meeting.

But the Argentine situation is not the only flaw in Western Hemisphere solidarity. The plans made at Dumbarton Oaks for a world security organization have not been well received in several Latin American countries. One of the principal reasons for this dissatisfaction may be that the United States did not consult with the other American republics before attempting to devise these plans. In addition, a memorandum prepared for the Inter-American Judicial Committee at Rio de Janeiro, which contained a general summary of the views of the Latin American governments on a world security organization, apparently was ignored by the State Department.

The memorandum was sent to Washington some time before the Dumbarton Oaks conference. But the State Department did not acknowledge its receipt for more than a month after the conference had concluded.

If any further proof is needed of the strained relations that now exist between the United States and the other American republics it is supplied by the unanimous resolution presented by the nineteen Latin American representatives at the international aviation conference at Chicago. The resolution declared that the plans being supported by the United States infringed the sovereignty of the Latin American nations.

People Again Ahead of Washington in Their Thinking on Important Question

Gallup Poll Shows Military Training Is Popular Proposal; Highest Percentage in Favor Reside in East Coast States

By George Gallup
Director American Institute of Public Opinion

One year of government service for all young men—a proposal twice called to the country's attention by President Roosevelt, and endorsed by many civic clubs and organizations—is a proposal popular with the American people.

In fact, a majority of the country has favored the principle of peacetime government service for young people for more than a year.

If and when Congress passes the measure, students of political science can chalk up another instance when the American people led their leaders.

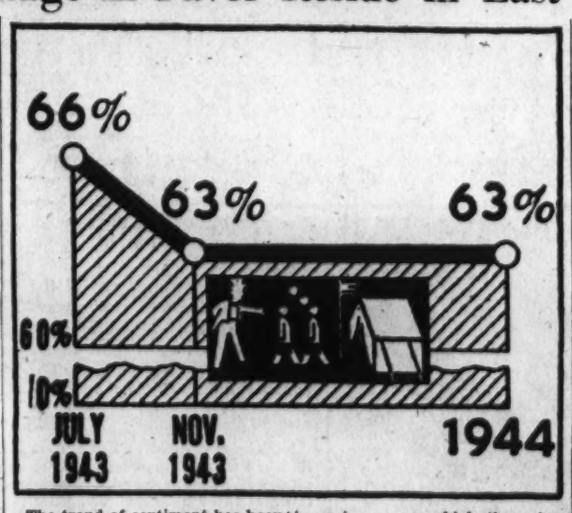
Three Surveys Made

Surveys by the Institute indicate that if the issue had been put to a vote of the people in a referendum at the time of the Presidential election early this month, it would have been adopted by the people by a heavy majority.

It would, in fact, have been approved as long ago as July, 1943.

The Institute has surveyed the Nation's opinion three times on the principal aspect of the national service plan, namely, requiring able-bodied young men to serve one year in the Army or Navy in peacetime.

A new survey is now in progress to see how the most recent public discussion of the matter may have affected opinion.



The trend of sentiment has been as follows:

	Yes	No	Undec.
July, 1943	66%	27%	7%
Nov., 1943	63	29	8
Sept., 1944	63	23	14

Making allowance for a 2 to 3 per cent margin of error to which sampling polls are subject, the majority would still be overwhelming.

In the election November 7 the Institute's actual error in forecasting President Roosevelt's percentage of the civilian vote was less than 1 per cent.

The peacetime military training issue is one on which there is a remarkable uniformity of favorable opinion across the country.

From Maine to California, all sections approve the plan by majorties of between 60 to 70 per cent.

There is a similar uniformity of opinion according to political affiliation. The issue is one which cuts across party lines.

The survey also found both sexes and all age groups in favor of the plan.

The vote by sections and by parties in the most recent survey follows:

SECTIONS	Yes	No	Undec.
N. Eng.	65%	21%	14%
M. Atl.	67	21	12
E. Cent.	61	24	15
W. Cent.	64	24	12
South	61	21	18
Far West	61	27	12
PARTIES			
Democrats	68	19	13
Republicans	60	28	12

Washington's immediate problem is how to put the program into effect.

One question is whether the able-bodied young men called up for peacetime draft shall be given military training exclusively, or whether some should be given general physical training out-of-doors by doing conservation or forestry work, such as the members of the CCC did.

Apply to Women?

Surveys of public opinion during the 1930's found that the CCC was one of the most popular of all New Deal agencies.

Another problem is how the required year of Government service should be fitted into the educational system—whether young men should be allowed to complete their regular schooling first, and also whether college students can take their military training in college.

Still another question is whether the proposal should apply to young women as well as young men—the women to be trained in such things as Government health service, nursing, or even cooking.

When B-29s Hit Japs It's General Norstad Who Sees Job Through

BRIG. GEN. NORSTAD
. . . plans between puffs

By James V. Piersol
Post Aviation Editor

While all the world watches and waits to see what new target the 20th Air Force will blast next with mighty B-29 Superfortresses, there is here in Washington at least one man who knows whether it will be Jap-occupied Manila or Tokyo, but who says nothing about it. He is Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th, and at 37 one of the youngest generals with two major air force campaigns behind him.

When the joint chiefs of staff have some strategic target they want wiped out by the 20th, they pass the word to Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of all the Air Forces, but General Norstad usually gets the job of seeing that the deed is done. When field commanders call for replacements, supplies or directives, he sees that they get them.

It's not a small job. Yet from all published battle reports, it appears "Swede," as General Norstad was know at West Point, is getting the job done between puffs on one of the seven pipes he alternately smokes when the pressure is on.

Straight As Ever

Having last seen the general a little over two years ago, at the outset of the African campaign, this writer expected to find him a little waraveled (unraveled by war) when I dropped in at his Pentagon office the other day. Following the African campaign he, with the 12th and the Northwest African Air Forces, had helped smash the German and Italian-held islands in the Mediterranean and blast the way for the navies and armies now pushing the enemy up Italy's pants leg. Seemed like being overseas more than two years would have left its mark on him.

But there he was, all 6 feet of him and still straight as most navigators claim they can fly. He wore an olive drab battle jacket to which his wings, awards and decorations were attached neat as though they had always been there. It seemed the Viking's hair was a little darker than before he began to sweat over air force plans and operations. But there was one thing for sure, he was just as serious minded as he was the time he gave me hell in the choicest language of the Officer's Manual. 'Course we didn't go into that. The day's long session in the War Room was over. The code lines to and from the 20th Bomber Command in far away China were momentarily quiet. So the general lighted a pipe, leaned back in his chair and rested one foot on an open desk drawer.

'Round And 'Round

After a long drag and a far-away look, he related how a sniper nearly got him during the American capture of Tafaraoui Airdrome in North Africa. He traced a circle with his index finger to illustrate how the air battle went 'round and 'round. When he talks he looks straight at you and his hands are rarely still. His voice is not that of the general so often described as "soft spoken." He speaks in a strong but quietly modulated voice. His is the kind that could be heard a mile away if he ever let it go.

When this writer took out a pencil to note that Tafaraoui is pronounced Tafrui, General Norstad said:

"If you are going to write anything I think it ought to be about the 20th Air Force field commanders, General Le May and General Hansell. They are really interesting figures."

Later the topic turned to trout fishing, polo, photography and other hobbies General Norstad hopes to play with again when the grim business of war is done.

Notwithstanding the fact West Pointers call him Swede, General Norstad is of Norwegian descent. His father is a Lutheran minister. He's married and has a daughter 6 years old.

It's the Same Old France—Muddy, Cold

By Kenneth L. Dixon

With the AEF on the Western Front (AP).—It's November again on the Western Front and, for the guys who've come back, things in France aren't so different from 26 years ago. Some even are following the same course they took the last time and there's a tinge of wonderment as they talk about it. It's as though the old, bleak, muddy scene stood still while they rode around on the merry-go-round until they dropped off again at the same place they got on.

STILL WAVING

Only Older

It's like that for Lieut. Col. Charles W. O'Bryant, Emporia, Kans., Headquarters commandant for the Ninteenth Division, a corporal the last time he came along this route with the Thirty-fifth, which also is retracing its pathway. He knows the country and towns from Verdun to Nancy and Metz.

"The only noticeable change is that inhabitants are 26 years older," he said speculatively. "'Young Things' who waved at us in 1918 are mothers of these 'Young Things' who smile and wave at us now.

"In lots of places, heating systems are still pretty much the same. They close all of the doors to let the heat from livestock filter up through floors from stalls and stables in dug-out basements. Cows, incidentally, still are very important characters. Their owners work 'em all day, milk 'em all night.

Rebuilt, Down Again

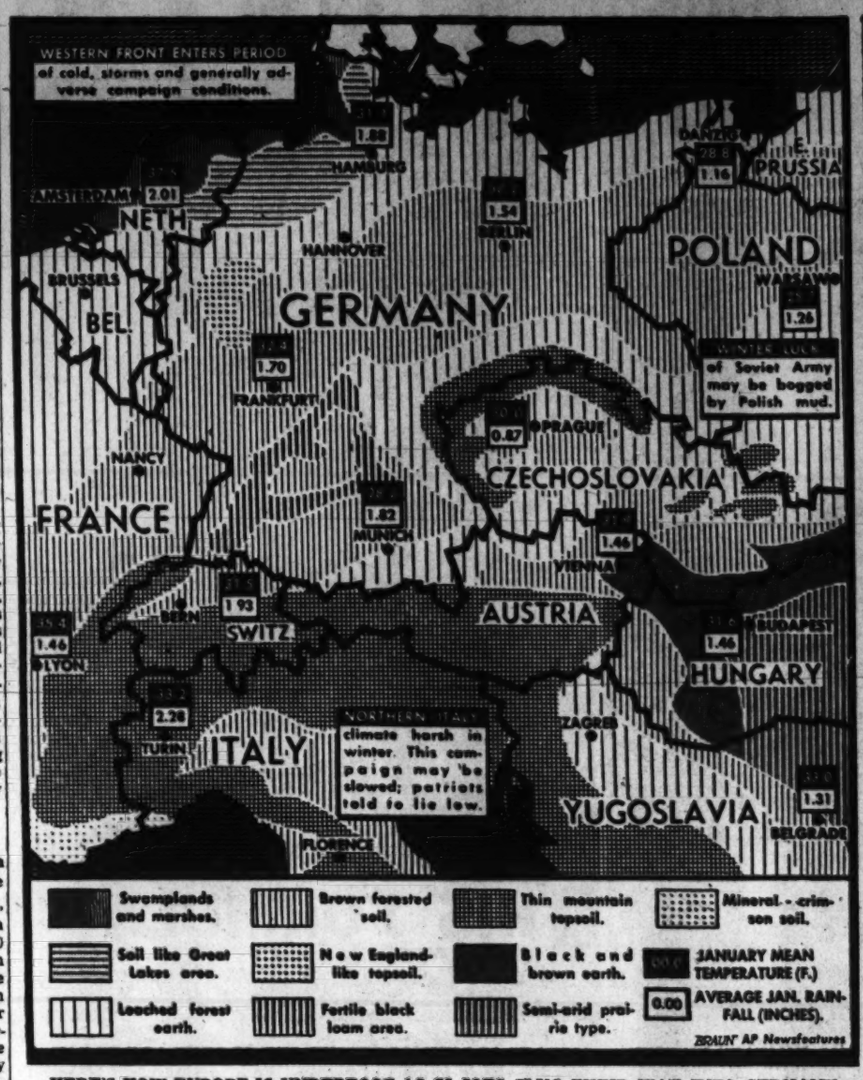
"The towns also are still about the same. They've been rebuilt and shot down again."

The GI of 1944 carries more effective weapons than did his 1918 predecessor, but O'Bryant thinks fundamentally he's just about the same guy.

We passed one spot where he and his sidekicks had chopped down a big pine for kindling back in 1918. Fifty-four days, O'Bryant recalled, he was put on guard duty for his woodchopping. The tree was a landscape treasure of French President Poincare and the international difficulty concerning its demise was no little matter.

He's seen many other familiar sights: The plain between Commercy and Sampigny, where the Thirty-fourth was reviewed by Gen. John (Black Jack) Pershing and the Prince of Wales . . . The column parade ground at Sampigny, which looks the same . . . the delousing site at St. Mihiel, as unchanged as war lice.

War Grim Business—Even to Civilian



HERE'S HOW EUROPE IS UNDERFOOT AS GI JOES SLUG THEIR WAY INTO GERMANY
. . . winters not so severe on Western Front, but it's damp, muddy

By John Brogan
Foreign Department Manager, King Features

With Patton's Army near Metz (Distributed by INS).—A few weeks ago I was a civilian living comfortably in the United States, with average limited knowledge of what the American Army was like. I thought I realized and appreciated what the United States Army is doing, but actually I had only a remote idea until I saw for myself. I've had enough close shaves to impress me.

Maj. Chink Owens, Junction City, Kan., one of General Patton's Staff officers, escorted me to the front and by the time we reached there we were both covered with mud, as were all soldiers we met.

This is the muddiest place in the world I have ever seen. It seems impossible any place ever could be muddier. There have been six weeks of constant rain.

We passed village after village ravaged by battle, dead cattle, wrecked tanks and vehicles. We crossed one bridge over the Moselle that had been destroyed and rebuilt 27 times.

Fear for Lifetime

I have lived a lifetime of excitement, thrills, fear and terror during the past 48 hours. At times, I was within 200 yards of the German defense lines, just the distance you could hit a golf ball with a brassie. I could hear plainly the German fire and ours in reply. I witnessed one terrific dogfight between two American Mustangs and a Messerschmitt 109.

Hundreds of howitzer and mortar shells reared over our heads. I naturally ducked, but the observer consoled me by saying that they were landing a great distance away—150 yards.

Those 150 yards looked like 150 inches to me. We got out quick.

I saw Nazi prisoners being escorted to the rear, most of them around 45 or 17, with very few between those ages.

I saw one lone German soldier crossing the field with a machine-gun. His approach was reported by an observation post but Corpl. Joseph Nisi, Brooklyn, said, "let the dumb so-and-so walk into our hands."

A few minutes later, the German spotted the Americans and raised his gun to fire, but it was his last move.

Slave Workers Escape

Three Polish girls, carrying a few belongings, trudged along the road. An interpreter learned they were slave laborers brought from Poland six months ago to Metz and paid 40 marks (about $16) a month for their work. Two nights before they had escaped and hid in a barn. They were awakened by Yanks entering the town and were on their way to surrender when they were caught. Their joy was manifest.

As Major Owens and I approached one town, a mud-covered colonel from Newark, N. J., came out of the woods. He was commander of a tank destroyer group we could see hidden in the woods. An hour later they went into action.

I told the colonel I thought we were close enough to the front, but he laughed and answered: "Hell, no! You're now 900 yards from the Germans. Let's go forward a bit for a real look-see."

He asked his jeep driver, Pvt. Johnny Johnson, to mount a machine gun which he himself manned, and we proceeded about 700 yards forward to within 200 yards of where Germans were firing rifles.

There I witnessed a sight I shall never forget. I saw two columns of American boys advance into a town. These infantrymen followed mine detector groups Indian file.

The young Americans were caked with mud. Burdened with heavy equipment, unshaven after three days of slugging it out with the enemy. They had had little sleep, and what they had was snatched outdoors in the frosty air with no tents or other covering except blankets.

No Smiles Here

It was grim, serious and bloodthirsty business. There were no smiles on their faces. I saw them take the town.

A few hours later, as I watched the ambulances rumble slowly toward the rear, I wondered how many, if any, of the youngsters I saw previously were now headed for the evacuation hospital.

Before coming to the front, I had heard from British, Australian and American correspondents that the fightingest, toughest army in Europe today is the American Army.

Now I know this is true. The German army is a tough, well-trained, hard-hitting machine, but it has found its equal in American amateurs turned into professionals.

A ranking officer told me no army in a hundred years has been up against the obstacles, including weather, that have confronted the Americans in this theater.

General Patton is proud of his doughboys and officers, and it was my observation that he is their idol.

America can well be proud of its great armed forces in this and any sector like it.

It'll Be Tough Going For Yanks This Winter

By Herman R. Allen

General Patton's troops have been fighting in snow for some time, and the first snow has fallen in Holland.

Winter means different things in different parts of Europe. To get the true picture, soil must be considered. Where the soil is claylike, for instance, it makes a difference whether it will stay frozen hard enough for tanks to travel.

This is aside from the discomfort that wind, damp and cold may cause the troops themselves, and the way winter impedes sea and air operations.

On the northern part of the Western Front the Allies have passed the worst belt of gooey soil, which stretches from Paris north through Belgium.

Much Like Midwest

In Holland begin the swampy soils which stretch on through Denmark. South of that belt is a narrow band of soil similar to that found in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana. In the areas where the American Third and Seventh Armies are fighting the soil tends to be somewhat more sandy than in the north. This soil belt, which begins in southwestern France, sweeps across central Gerbany and into Poland.

Because of warm winds from the Atlantic, winters are nowhere very severe on the Western Front. It is not until a line running about from Kiel to the Black Forest is reached that the frost period ordinarily lasts as long as a month.

West of the Weser River the average January temperature is over 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and at Cologne it is 34.

To the east of the Weser the average drops to around 30, and the Elbe and its tributaries are generally covered with ice for some months.

It can be assumed, then, that the Allies' going will be fairly tough if precipitation maintains the average of 1½ to 2½ inches in December and in January. There may be freezes, but hardly enough to form a thick crust on the ground, and the chances are it will soon thaw.

On the Eastern Front, Poland's winters are not so severe as to insure hard-frozen ground like that over which the Russians clattered in previous years driving the Germans out of their homeland.

Most of northern Poland has the same claylike soil that is found in northern France, Belgium and northern Germany. There is much marshland. The northern slopes of the Carpathians and much of Galicia, in southern Poland, are covered with loess, fine dustlike soil blown by the wind from mountain areas where glaciers have ground rocks together.

Loess is very fertile but forms into horrible mud. It is found principally in this country in central Missouri.

Italy No Prize

Northern Poland and northeastern Germany are fairly warm and the snow is rather light because of the relatively warm winds from the Baltic. Spring sets in early. Frosts of—4 to—22 degrees Fahrenheit are not uncommon in Poland, however.

The farther south in this area, the colder it gets. In Czechoslovakia heavy snow is common in the highlands, and ice interrupts traffic on the Elbe and the Danube six to eight weeks. Northern Austria and Hungary are somewhat warmer.

"Sunny Italy" is not what it's cracked up to be in the area where the Allies will find themselves this winter, north of the Appenine range for the most part.

This range cuts off the warm winds of the Mediterranean, and the Po Valley gets its climate from the Alps instead.

GI Yule Wish: Steam Heat—East of Rhine

With U. S. First Army Infantry Inside Germany (INS).—The boys in dugout No. 3 were discussing what they wanted most from Santa Claus.

The thing that won hands down was "a fleece-lined, steam-heated bridgehead somewhere east of the Rhine with a complete set of reinforced salients."

Using high policy lingo for the guidance of the folks back home, the doughfeet admitted that a "beachhead would do" but they much preferred a bridgehead. Beachheads, they contended, were more suitable for spring and summer weather. And in this neck of Hitler's woods definitely it is not spring-like.

Or This, Perhaps

"Of course, while you are at it," said Pfc. Lawrence W. Vickers, Birmingham, Ala., "you might ask the folks to send me a portable regrouper. This makes regrouping a lot easier for us doughfeet. I'd like one done in pigskin for myself.

More traveled GI's put in for a British type of "lodgement" which is Oxonian for a successful landing. The type of "lodgement" generally preferred was one "within easy distance of home."

Comparatively Cozy

Dugout three is deep in the Hurtgen forest, a log and mud cabin with the walls covered by canvas and two sheepskins which once kept German soldiers on the Russian front warm. There are two oil lamps, unexplained, and three real chairs, also unexplained—and a beautiful china wash basin. The chimney was somewhat small for Santa Claus but the boys figure the European version "probably is pretty well slimmed down by now."

The boys also could use a "housekeeper—a kindly old soul of about 18 with curves."

French Now On Big Spree Of Spending

Paris (AP).—Occupation, liberation and purge have combined to turn the French people, noted for frugality, into pation of spendthrifts.

Perhaps peasants still tuck francs into mattress covers, but their city relatives, particularly those with collaboration records, are getting rid of francs as fast as possible. Even among the "pure" there's a rush of spending.

PLEVEN

Frenchmen are buying things—anything and everything—as the government establishes departmental committees to investigate recent fortunes and confiscate illicit profits under newly installed Finance Minister Rene Pleven.

Frenchmen are eager to pay 500 francs and up for champagne, or 1000 francs for a generous meal served in oldtime splendor. Frenchmen are willing to pay any price for coal. Stamp collections, winning lotttery tickets and old treasury bonds are being bought.

Know Franc's Shaky

Many are taking out large endowment policies. Furniture markets are enjoying a rush. Paintings by old masters and pieces of gold and silver also are going on the block.

However, black markets alone are not responsible. The nation's shaky financial condition likewise is prompting Frenchmen to turn cash into other things since the real value of the franc in no way approaches the legal value of two American cents. The Germans printed so much paper money the sensible Frenchman knows the country cannot maintain its artificial rate indefinitely.

Santa Lame, But Belgians Don't Notice

Two Hours' Drive from the War (AP).—If it weren't for warplanes flying overhead and the fact that St. Nicholas has a lame knee—a souvenir of the Germans—you could stand in this toyland of a Belgian department store watching children and swear you were a million miles from the war.

Toys are divided between those of war and peace much the same way they are in San Francisco or Montreal. Children appear to have forgotten the Germans.

Older ones are piling into the "Theater Joyeuses" to see the clown. Small ones are led wide-eyed and awed into the "Jardin de St. Nicholas" to shake hands with the kindly Santa Claus.

Sign Reminds You

But there is a sign over the door of the "Theater of Happy Hours" which reads: "In case of an air raid our honorable clients are requested to evacuate the store and take to the nearest shelter."

St. Nicholas sits on his throne looking like Santa, except he is much more dignified. Instead of the white fur-trimmed red suit, this one is garbed in gold encrusted purple robes which ripple on the floor around his dais, and his headgear is a huge golden miter such as a bishop would wear.

Want Usual Things

He has three black African knights serving him, wearing semi-military dress and looking like Roxy ushers.

I managed to ease into the procession of children asking for lead cowboys and Indians, wooden construction toys called "mechabois," dolls and toy trains, and exchanged a few words in French.

He reminded me that December 6 is the big day for children here, though the family will gather around the Christmas tree December 25.

He also called my attention to a sign: "Youth of Belgium—Offer your toys to children of England, our liberators, who have been deprived of them during the war."

The Washington Post's popular women's columnist

Whether it's casseroles . . . or curtains Martha Ellyn knows the answer!

If you're looking for easy-to-make dishes that are delicious to taste as well as to see, watch Martha Ellyn's "Platter Chatter" for the latest news about what's cookin' in cooking.

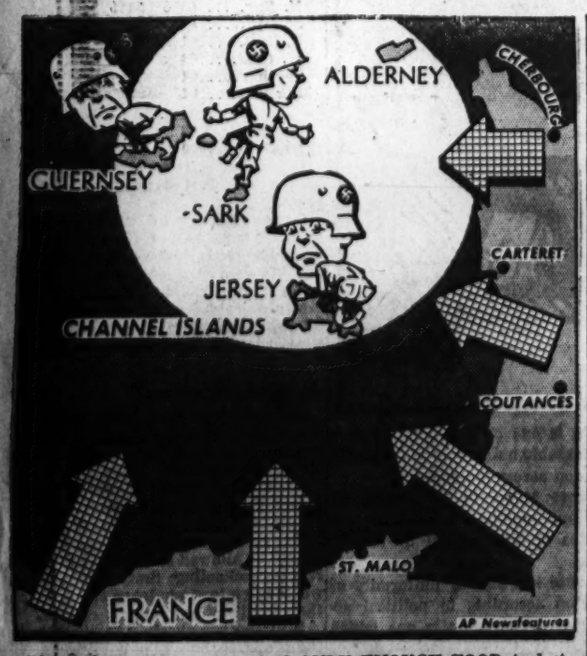
Another reason for Martha Ellyn's popularity with women readers is her timely and practical tips about homemaking. You can rely on her unusual ideas to beautify your home—ideas that are practical and inexpensive.

Watch for Martha Ellyn's column in The Washington Post women's pages

The Washington Post

They're Caught Between The Allies And The Deep Blue Sea

Germans (and Britishers) Trapped on Channel Isles



SAID TO BE TRAPPED WITH ONLY ENOUGH FOOD to last until Christmas, Germans on the Channel Islands seem to have been forgotten by the Fuehrer and are being ignored by the Allies

By Charles Chamberlain

London (AP).—Ignored by the British, forgotten by the Fuehrer, some 10,000 to 15,000 German troops have lost themselves in England's front yard—on the Channel Islands just off the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Their occupation is one of the strangest of the war. Four years ago they swarmed ashore on what they envisioned as stepping stones to England. Isolated since the liberation of France, they have become a division all dressed up with no place to go.

Feeling is divided in England as to whether the islands should be retaken. Military leaders, asserting that there has been no official report on conditions in the island since D-day, argue that they no longer are of strategic importance. There is much sentiment, however, for the 60,000 British subjects on them who have lost their freedom for the first time in 20 generations.

Guardian of Moat

The dots of land—Jersey, Guernsey, Sark and Alderney—cover a total area of 75 square miles and are known as guardians of England's "moat." They are noted for their fine herds of milch cows, granite quarries, fishing enterprise and fine scenery, and also for not requiring their residents to pay income tax to the British government.

The largest and most southerly of the islands is Jersey. When summery English folk, burdened with all the unnecessary things people take on vacations and then wish they had left at home, came to Jersey, as they did by thousands each summer, they doubled the community of 50,000 people. They swam, fished, picnicked and had general fun, much as Easterners have at Nantucket or the Vineyard.

Food Is Scarce

They liked the island folk for their simplicity, their thrift and independence and their remarkable freedom from the fetters of debt, public and private, that infected more complex English society. Alderney, for example, had no public debt whatsoever before the war.

Probably one of the best informed sources on present conditions on the islands is Lord Portsea, former advocate in the Royal Court of Jersey. He said that despite the Germans' demands for most of the islanders' produce, they have only enough food to last until Christmas.

"The Germans have become the only enemies the islanders have never buried. The islanders are an obstinate, cocky race who have fought for their freedom down through the ages.

May Launch Robots

"However, this time the British left no arms for them to defend themselves with when Dunkerque fell. The Germans walked in 24 hours after the British walked out. Virtually all the islanders are now older people; their sons have gone off to war. The Germans are prepared to defend stubbornly what is little better than their prison if they so choose. They have a number of fine 14 and 16-inch coastal guns, much ack-ack equipment and several E-boats. The surrounding water is always treacherous because of the gigantic tide which now has been heavily mined.

"It is questionable if any of the islands could be used as a haven for U-boats but I believe it is highly possible that some of the flying bombs now being launched against southern England and London may be coming from there.

"There is no reason why these bombs could not have been transferred when the Allies captured the rocket coast. It is known that during the big robot bomb blitz this spring and summer, some of the missiles were fired from Alderney."

Waring Calls Vets 'Pick' Employes

New York (AP).—Col. Roane Waring, newly-elected president of the American Transit Association and former American Legion commander, believes the Nation's transportation operators should go beyond minimum requirements in rehiring veterans; cites as example an extension of time beyond 40 days following discharge.

Many veterans will have picked up new skills applicable to transit operations, he added, and returned servicemen are the pick of the Nation; otherwise they "would not have been chosen for strenuous military duty."

Gallery Glimpses

Reorganization Hopes For Congress Brighter Than in Last 50 Years

By Robert C. Albright

Never before in half a century was the prospect brighter! Congress actually may do something about its maze of conflicting committees and glaring organization inadequacies. As a first step, the Senate has approved a joint congressional reorganization study. Leaders are pressing for House action this session.

TENNESSEE'S YOUNG GORE
. . . waits for years to pass

There's only one catch. In both the Senate-passed Maloney-Monroney resolution and the House Smith Committee report there are recommendations for improving "staffing" of members and committees. This means more hired help. Congress needs it. For obvious reasons, this feature is popular on the Hill. Far less so are proposals to streamline committees to eliminate over-lapping. This would cost some members zealously guarded "rank" on all committees declared "surplus."

The Maloney-Monroney resolution included the restaffing "candy" along with the committee reform "medicine" in the same joint reorganization study. Any bill ultimately recommended would also include the popular along with the unpopular. The taffy makes it easier for Congress to swallow.

The present danger is that "restaffing" candy will be eagerly gulped down at this session, leaving less agreeable functional reforms for mere "study and report." That, in effect, is what the House Smith report proposes.

If the House Rules Committee, now about to hold hearings on both resolutions, takes this way out, you can bid bye-by to an effective reorganization.

Seniority Rule Can't Be Touched Despite Some Trying

None of the pending congressional reorganization proposals touch the archaic seniority rule. There isn't a chance of Congress' doing anything about it. To include the seniority system in the study, congressional reformists say, would doom passage of any reorganization bill. The rule, in fact, has become its own safeguard, building up layer on layer of legislative prestige on the sole test of long service.

Today it operates as a sort of legislative caste system, hiding promising congressional talent under a bushel. Best minds among younger members soon learn that whatever their demonstrated ability, the seniority rule has them shackled. They must continue to sit on their hands, get reelected every two years, grow old enough to accumulate "seniority." By that time they've lost most of their fire.

There have been some notable rebellions. Take young Albert Gore of Tennessee. While still in legislative swaddling clothes, he led the House fight for "across the board" controls on prices and wages. He lost in Congress, only to be vindicated by the Administration's present "hold the line policy." Later, as leader of younger members of the House Banking Committee, he overturned the late Chairman Henry B. Steagall on farm prices, helped write an effective price control bill.

What happened to Gore? He was "promoted" to the House Appropriations Committee; there, at the bottom of a topheavy list of seniors, must await passage of the years. His present assignment: one voice on legislative and judiciary appropriations!

GOP Strategy Starts—Conference Set for January

Look out for the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Chicago in mid-January. Long before that, important party decisions on 1946 nad 1948 strategy will be reached at informal conferences of GOP leaders, now awaiting the return of Dewey from vacation. Central decision revolves around the national chairmanship. Dewey has asked Herbert Brownell to continue. Brownell wants to get back to his law practice.

If Brownell steps out, there will be a move to "draft" Representative Charles Halleck (R., Ind.), chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee, as full time national chairman. There will be another to put Dewey's running mate, John W. Bricker, in the key organization post. Fearing a premature 1948 scramble, some of the cooler GOP heads want to keep the lid on for awhile by prevailing on Brownell to continue, assigning him a top notch executive to help pull the organization together. At present all GOP roads lead to Albany, one indication Dewey stands a far better chance than the late Wendell Willkie to survive as titular head of his party.

Lame Ducks Labor to Destroy Fourth-Term Glamor

This dying Congress may live to strip much of the glamor from the President's fourth term honeymoon. Last week the Administration was being maneuvered into the spot of defending bills never scheduled to come up until next session. As each is knocked off, and some will be, they will go down as Administration defeats. Ironically, these will be defeats at the hands of a "lame duck" Congress, taking one last swing before the new Congress, elected with the President, gets a chance to say "yes" or "no."

Leaders didn't plan it this way. The "old seventy-eighth" was supposed to come back for three or four weeks, pass one of two "emergency" bills, peacefully expire. The leadership slogan: "Nothing controversial." Then, somehow, things got out of hand.

The President since 1941 has urged the St. Lawrence River project. Now, for the first time, it was jockeyed into position for a floor vote. He wanted a Missouri Valley Authority, modeled after TVA. That, too, would reach a vote prematurely.

He favored, and Congress last year provided, for a 1 per cent increase in Social Security payroll taxes starting January 1. Now moves were in full swing for a "freeze" or a compromise. Either would be interpreted as an Administration defeat.

Even the explosive wage question, not scheduled for a legislative test until next session, was being hurried along toward a showdown.

Nor were things going so well with the one short session "must"—extension of the second War Powers Act.

Some of the threatened Dunkirks were plainly due to over-zealous activity by the Administration's own men in Congress. Others were made to order for hold-over opponents, who wanted one last whack at the third New Deal, before the fourth rides in. In any event, this tottering Congress is building up for a terrific Administration let-down.

Connecticut House Delegation Hardest Hit. Nov. 7

Hit hardest in the November election was Connecticut's now solid Republican House delegation. Only two of the State's six GOP Congressmen will be back in January—Clare Boothe Luce and Joseph E. Talbot.

Up to her neck in trouble in her Fourth District, Mrs. Luce took time out to mail a $700 campaign contribution to each of her Republican colleagues. Last week it showed up in the records of the House Campaign Expenditures Committee. Representative Talbot reported it coming from "Mrs. Henry Luce of Greenwich." Most just reported

CONNECTICUT'S MILLER
. . . he gave $700 back

JOSEPH E. TALBOT
. . . he used it and won

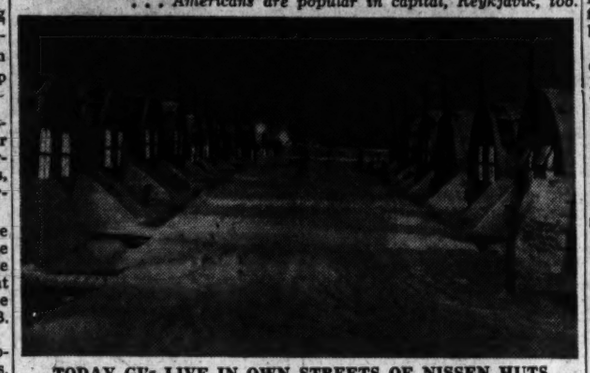
"Clare Boothe Luce" as the donor. Only one colleague mailed the check back—Representative William J. Miller—legless World War I veteran. He didn't say why. But he went down to defeat, along with three who accepted—John D. McWilliams, Ranulf Compton, B. J. Monkiewicz.

Mrs. Margaret Connors, 29, who ran Mrs. Luce a race to remember, reported neither campaign contributions nor itemized expenditures. But she had help. Henry A. Wallace stumped the district for her and the President of the United States stopped his train at Bridgeport to invite her to the White House.

To run her own campaign, Mrs. Luce reported a $1000 contribution from her husband, Henry Luce, two $500 contributions from the Republican Congressional Committee, and some others. Robert Montgomery contributed $500.

WEATHER'S PLENTY COLD FOR THE YANKS IN ICELAND
. . . it toughened many for tasks ahead, however.

ICELANDERS GOT USED TO ANYTHING AS U. S. MOVED IN
. . . Americans are popular in capital, Reykjavik, too.



TODAY GI's LIVE IN OWN STREETS OF NISSEN HUTS
. . . but land yields slowly to construction of comforts.

World Trade Needed—But Who'll Pay Bill?

By Sigrid Arne

Rye, N. Y. (AP).—Four times now men from all over the world have gathered in the United States to build a fence against poverty. But each time, they've admitted privately, they've come up against a hole in the fence big enough to drive the proverbial team through.

They agree that nations must sell, back and forth, much more than ever before so that every one can live better. That's the fence they hope to build—world trade. But here's the hole: Just about half the world can't pay for what they want to buy.

Government men have met twice to talk relief for war zones. Government men met at Bretton Woods, N. H., to lay plans for a world bank and stable currencies. Now private businessmen—the men who own the world's railroads, mines, factories, power companies—have met here.

Some Credits Already

Each of the four times the Americans have heard France, England, India, Latin America and Spain plead, "If we're going to pay the bill we'll have to sell you much more than we ever did before."

The American delegates know the United States must have 55 to 60 million jobs when the war is over and that many people could easily stay on the job if we could accept the whole world's orders for machines. But who pays the bill?

There's some grease for the machinery of world trade on hand, but nobody knows whether its enough to keep the wheels turning.

There's about three billions in American dollars credited to South America in New York banks.

Latin America has sold us a great deal during the war, but our factories have been too busy with war orders to make the goods the Latin Americans want to buy. So the three billion dollars has stayed on ice. Much of it will move into the American market after the armistice.

For example, Leopoldo Palazuelos, a Mexican business man, told the press at the Rye conference that Mexico now has $300,000,000 in American credits. He said 80 per cent of it may be spent in the United States and—he hopes—most of it will be spent for machines which will build up Mexico, rather than for consumer goods, such as radios.

There are reports that Russia is trying to place orders here now for some $1,000,000,000 worth of American machines.

All Need Equipment

India has the equivalent of 4 billion American dollars in credits with London banks. They're blocked now, but India would like to spend most of that sum here for planes and machines.

France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway have some gold and foreign exchange here which escaped the Nazi juggernaut. They all need equipment to rebuild their factories and the United States is the only country free, the minute the war is over, to turn out machines.

Presumably much of that refugee gold from Europe will seek purchases here.

But where will the money come from to rebuild the countries that are practically broke: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece? Their delegates have told the conference they have practically nothing left. The sooner they get machines—for both factory and field—the sooner the other nations can stop worrying about hand-outs for them.

Needs Start Plans

At Bretton Woods the press was told that it will take some 30 billion dollars to rebuild Europe.

There will be some help from the world bank, if the 44 nations which wrote the plan at Bretton Woods, okay the idea. The bank could guarantee loans slightly in excess of 9 billion dollars—and in particular for the nations that will have trouble.

For instance if Belgrade needs a $100,000 power plant that looks like a paying idea, American bankers could make the loan to the Yugoslavs, with the World Bank guaranteeing them against a loss, should Belgrade fail to whip up a revenue out of which to pay the bill.

Recently a group of New York bankers made up a loan of 100 million dollars for the Netherlands which should help that much goods move into that country.

The sheer need of nations to sell has given birth to three Government plans which should help another several billions of goods to move from factory to buyer.

In essence, they're all insurance plans. The Government says to the private exporter: "Sell abroad. The more people you keep employed at home, the better. If you have to take a loss we'll cover it."

May Raise Ante

The United Kingdom started the idea in 1919 with their export credit guarantee department, which has a revolving fund of 75 million pounds, or 300 million dollars American. It's used to insure any English exporter against almost any loss he could suffer.

For this insurance, the British exporter pays a small premium, just as he would if he insured his house against fire.

The United States followed, in 1934, with the Export-Import Bank. That now has a fund of seven hundred million dollars, but there is talk of raising the ante as high as five billion dollars. This bank cannot insure, but it does make direct loans to foreigners who want to buy here and it does underwrite letters of credit on foreign banks.

Canada is the last to join the ranks because she looks to the same postwar troubles the United States worries over: such tremendous production now that it must be kept going to avoid unemployment.

The Canadian government is just now setting up an export credits insurance corporation which will have 300 million dollars to be used in two ways (1) insure Canadian exporters against losses, the way the British do, and (2) make loans or guarantee foreign securities, the way the United States does.

That's about the sum total of world credit: to keep goods moving from factory and field of one nation to the factory and field of another nation.

Planes Fast Changing Iceland-U. S. Picture

By Bob Considine

Iceland (INS).—This neutral, but Nazi-loathing island, has already played a vital role in the U. S. war effort. Thousands of troops now fighting on the Western Front were trained here. But this is only the beginning.

The President of this republic, elderly Svinn Bjornsson, and the strong man of the government, Prime Minister Olafur Thors, head of Iceland's Althing (congress)—oldest legislative body in the world—have outlined what they expect from the United States after the war at a news conference.

BJORNSSON

Iceland, with a population of 125,000, will never be able to defend itself, will need friendly armed aid. It will continue to look to American troops.

Our contract with Iceland calls for us to pull up stakes and clear out at the end of the war. But the picture is changing. The airplane has pointed up the fact that strategically, Iceland is as important to the shortest aerial route across the Atlantic as Chicago is to transcontinental train travel. It can't be avoided. It is perfect.

Churchill Cinches It

Iceland will want to see more of us after the war. But what Iceland does not want is, in effect, to be placed in the position of squatting Indians at the trainsheds in Abuquerque. It has no beads to sell. It already has two small airlines. It has the rugged independence, almost truculent, of the America of a hundred years ago.

England invaded this place on May 10, 1940, the morning the Wehrmacht launched its successful offensive through the Lowlands. England was fighting for its life.

But Icelanders, fine, rosy-jawed, big intelligent people (the country has a lower illiteracy rate than the United States) wanted to stay out of war; put the freeze on British invaders. But Tommies conducted themselves well. Then Winston Churchill—super-salesman that he is—charmed democratic Icelanders with a speech. Iceland invited the United States to send a protective force. Americans are still proud that they were invited.

As each United States regiment arrived, British troops were withdrawn for service in Africa and other fronts. The first Americans reached here in July, 1941—to establish the first American overseas base.

It was hard on our troops, but the wintry blasts, the volcanic land, the luxuryless life probably did much to condition our men for the stern tasks that lay beyond Pearl Harbor.

The Germans made things tougher with bombing raids (none now for eight months) and submarine activity, which is still felt. The Iceland Steamship Co.'s largest vessel Godafoss, plainly marked neutral, was torpedoed almost within sight of increasingly cosmopolitan Reykjavik November 10. Ten of the vessel's 12 passengers and 17 of her crew of 31 perished. Many passengers were important in the life of Iceland — doctors, lawyers, students who had studied in America. The nation reeled, just as we would if, say, 25,000 of our more decent people were killed without reason.

Can't Afford Loss

Iceland cannot afford to lose men and women of that type. Losses of life that would hardly make three paragraphs in our newspapers are national calamities here. Not long ago every able-bodied man of one village—between 16 years of age and 60—was drowned when three fishing boats went down in an Arctic gale.

As for the sinking of Godafoss, police (80 on the island, big as Ireland) had to rope off the streets near "Visir," Reykjavik newspaper, which broke the story. Editorials were enraged. Iceland doesn't want war but that would not have been a good night for a German sub to land saboteurs by rubber raft, as they have done before.

Life improves, but remains hard for the Americans here. This remains a war zone, though there are no blackouts bordering our bases. We have fighter bases here, as well as infantry encampments. The first German plane shot down in this war by an American plane was shot down here.

Our boys remain here 18 months in many cases. Some marry Icelandic girls, fair, witty, well-dressed, who, by law, must speak five languages. The marriages seem to be working out very well. Much of the indignation over the sinking of Godafoss was aroused at the death of Mrs. Ellen Downey, Icelandic wife of Capt. William G. Downey, USA. Their baby son also perished.

The Althing, formed in 930, two or three generations before the British Parliament, is presently coalitionist. The Conservatives, the Social Democrats and the Communists form one bloc. The opposition is the Progressives, mainly farmers. There are upper and lower houses with the equivalent of our Senate being elected from members of the lower house. The word "speaker" originated here. The first laws of Iceland were verbal. A "speaker" had to recite them at assemblies. Written records go back to 1200, 200 years after an Icelander named Leif, son of Erik the Red, and nicknamed Lucky, discovered America.

Commanders Popular

United States Army relations with the Icelanders are more than cordial.

It's still a rugged life for the GI. The weather gets cold—though not as cold as most Americans believe—and the land yields slowly to the construction of the kind of comforts the boys knew at home. The place resounds with the pace of the USA. Jeeps swish and heavy United States trucks wallop along roads, driving with the European, or reverse of United States, rules. Overhead the sky shakes with all types of United States planes, fighters and transports.

It has been hard for Icelanders to avoid extreme inflation, for there is 15 times as much money on the island as there was before. Prices in Reykjavik are high. A fifth of Scotch costs $17, but a pack of cigarets in any PX is 5 cents.

GOP Dopesters All Set To 'Watch Saltonstall' As Possibility in '48

By Edward T. Folliard

Keep your eye on Saltonstall. That's the watchword among Republican politicians as they look ahead to 1948. The man they are talking about is a tall, lanky Boston blueblood with a long beak, latern jaw and plenty of political "it" Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, in January to take over a seat in the United States Senate.

The Senator-elect calls himself "just a simple New England Yankee," but he is the most talked-about White House possibilit Massachusetts has produced since John. Adams and John Quincy Adams, counting the late Calvin Coolidge as a product of Vermont.

Taking a flier, political seers are willing to predict the battle for the '48 Republican nomination will be between three men: Senator-elect Saltonstall, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota. Some would add the name of Gov. Earl Warren of California and also leave room for a dark horse or two.

There is an "if" in connection with Dewey, an all-important if. To remain in the running he has to be reelected Governor in 1946. Already Democrats and allied political groups in New York are laying their plans to beat him. If Dewey comes through, he is bound to be a formidable candidate in '48.

It is true the Republican Party is not in the habit of giving the nomination to a defeated candidate. Against this, however, can be cited Dewey's comeback record. He was defeated for Governor in 1938, came back to win in 1942. Wendell Willkie beat him out of the presidential nomination in 1940, but last June it was handed to him on a platter.

Dewey will be 46 when the next presidential campaign rolls around: Stassen, 41; Senator-elect Saltonstall, 56.

Stassen people—and there is no more ardent group—are counting heavily on their man's record as a member of Admiral Halsey's staff in the Pacific. They feel that in '48 such a record will be an important, perhaps indispensable, asset.

But Which War?

If the GOP nominee four years from now is to be a war veteran, the question arises—a veteran of which war?

Saltonstall is a veteran of the last war. He was in his 20's, not long out of Harvard Law School when he went to France as a lieutenant. His contribution in this war, however, has been far greater. He and Mrs. Saltonstall have seen it take away their son, Sergt. Peter Saltonstall, 23-year-old Marine, killed at Tarawa.

Senator-elect Saltonstall is one of a host of World War I veterans to come to the top in politics in recent years . . . not altogether because they are veterans; rather, because they are of an age when they might be expected to reach the top.

A check-up of Republican Governors last summer showed well over a majority had served in the last war. As a result of the November 7 election, two are coming to the Senate in January—Saltonstall and Gov. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa.

Saltonstall, lawyer and banker, has come up in politics the hard way; in so doing, exploded the idea that blue blood was a handicap. Scion of a wealthy family that sunk its roots in New England in 1630, he first ran for alderman in his home, Newton, suburb of Boston, just after the last war. In 1923 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Six years later he was elected speaker and served four terms. In his first bid in a State-wide election in 1936, running for lieutenant governor, he was defeated.

YANKEE SALTONSTALL
. . . phenomenal votegetter

Two years later, however, he ran victoriously for Governor against that veteran rough-and-tumble warrior, James M. Curley, Governor before. Curley poked fun at Saltonstall's homely but attractive psysiognomy, but it did no good. Thousands of Democrats, especially Irish Catholics, voted for the Yankee patrician. They have been voting for him ever since.

Saltonstall, rich man with a social conscience, has made a good record in three terms as Governor; has given Massachusetts a "respectable" government where before there were charges of graft and corruption. He set up a civilian-defense organization that was a model for the country, later was a pioneer among Governors in setting up a postwar committee. He was listed as an "interventionist" before Pearl Harbor, but it was reported his choice for the '44 GOP presidential nomination was Wendell Willkie.

When Henry Cabot Lodge resigned from the United States Senate last spring to go into military service, Saltonstall appointed Sinclair Weeks to fill the vacancy; with the understanding, however, that he himself would campaign for the seat in November.

Shows in Faces

Political reporters who accompanied Dewey to Boston before election will not soon forget what happened. The Republican standard bearer was introduced by Saltonstall. The 20,000 or so in the stadium gave their Lev a great hand, but what was most striking was the look on their faces—only word for it—affection or devotion.

Five days later this was translated into votes. Although the Dewey-Bricker ticket lost in Massachusetts ,Saltonstall was elected by a breath-taking plurality, over 400,000, by voters with all sorts of political tags—from Beacon Hill interventionists, to Italian, anything but interventionists, Irish, French, Poles and down the list. National publications like Newsweek concluded Saltonstall had "proved himself the most phenomenal vote-getter of 1944."

That is why men who work at politics 365 days a year are saying "Keep your eye on Saltonstall."

Thousands of Americans Are Still in Jap Prisons

What will you do about it?

Remember Corregidor? Remember the pictures of grinning Japanese soldiers guarding American prisoners? We're out to wipe the grins off their faces and to liberate thousands of American soldiers and civilians still in Jap prisons. That day can come only with final victory.

But the cost of victory comes high. It costs billions of dollars a month to fight Japan! Your help is needed! Won't you buy at least one extra $100 War Bond this month? And buy even more if you possibly can? War Bonds are your insurance for a safe, independent future.

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Confirm Mr. Mason

There seems to be little, if any, question as to the ultimate confirmation of Guy Mason for a second term as District Commissioner. The truth is that no one has found any good reason why he should not be confirmed. Yet the Senate has kept Mr. Mason in a state of uncertainty as to his future ever since June. That cavalier treatment is by no means unique, but it does point up once more the large degree of irresponsibility of Congress in dealing with the District.

Nearly two months ago Senator Capper suggested that citizen groups express their attitude toward Commissioner Mason's nomination for the guidance of the Senate District Committee. Thirty-two civic organizations responded by indorsing the Commissioner for a second term. Only one letter received by the committee expresses opposition. This is indeed phenomenal backing for any public servant. So it can be said without any chance of error that Commissioner Mason is the choice of the people of Washington for the position to which he has been nominated. In the circumstances it is nothing short of outrageous to keep him on tenterhooks month after month because a couple of Senators got themselves out on a limb with a report recommending his dismissal.

The Senate can only discredit itself by further delay in this matter. Let the opponents state their case, if they have one, and leave the decision to the majority. Further trifling with the case would be inexcusable.

Clothing Famine

Believe it or not, official figures indicate that the actual production of most of the important items of infants' and children's wearing apparel is far in excess of prewar totals. But, as is the case with so many other kinds of civilian goods, soaring demands—if not hoarding—have brought about acute shortages of children's garments and lower priced clothing. Not only are there more babies to be clothed, but mothers have much more money to spend on themselves and their offspring. Shortages of this sort stem primarily from monetary inflation. However, they have been greatly aggravated by OPA mistakes of policy that have put a premium upon the production of highly finished piece goods and higher priced clothing.

Price Administrator Bowles admits that the OPA has fallen down badly in its attempt to curb the rise in clothing prices. He is now trying to correct defects of regulation by revising price controls on sales of cotton and rayon piece goods, with a view to discouraging the "fancying up" of these fabrics by converters in search of maximum profits. On October 27, with the authorization of WPB, Mr. Bowles also allocated 40 million yards of cloth to manufacturers of inexpensive children's garments. Finally, he has set up a new system of wholesale and retail pricing for children's clothing, with dollars-and-cents prices plainly marked on each garment.

The proof of the pudding is, of course, in the eating. That homely axiom applies with especial force to the new OPA clothing regulations, because the administrative difficulties connected with policing the textile and garment industries are immense. Furthermore, no matter what Mr. Bowles does, he cannot increase the over-all output of textiles for civilian use sufficiently to satisfy demand, because the armed forces take a large proportion of all supplies. What he can do is to tighten the allocation of scarce textile materials with a view to increasing the output of cheaper types of civilian clothing and cutting down production of higher priced and less essential garments. A beginning along that line has been made, but only on a modest scale. Action should also be taken to compel manufacturers of clothing to meet minimum quality standards.

The program seems simple, but it will meet with bitter opposition from interested groups. Converters and clothing manufacturers, threatened by a shrinkage of their profit margins because of the new OPA regulations, are already protesting. Mill owners likewise maintain that price ceilings on numerous textile items are now so low that they cannot afford to continue producing them. The situation has been made all the harder for OPA by passage of the Bankhead amendment to the Stabilization Act which will, it is estimated, increase cotton prices to the textile manufacturers by more than 100 million dollars.

Obviously Mr. Bowles will find it hard going to buck the trend toward higher clothing prices, with raw materials costs constantly being pushed up by Congress, textile labor clamoring for higher wages, and distributors rebelling against orders that squeeze their profit margins. There is good ground, indeed, for concluding that no substantial reductions in the cheaper grades of clothing will be feasible unless the OPA is authorized to subsidize marginal producers and distributors of textiles and clothing. Moreover, price reductions achieved by any means will add to the pressure of buying demand, and, as a result, cheaper grades of clothing will doubtless continue to disappear. In our opinion, clothing shortages in the lower priced categories are going to remain with us for the duration, unless some form of rationing is set up to insure equitable distribution of the supplies put on the market.

Program On The Hill

The lame duck session of Congress can do several great services for the American people before the next Congress convenes. They are all urgent. They all have to do with the modernization of government machinery with a view to handling expeditiously the duties which events will soon be thrusting on congressional desks. One service would be to submit to the States a congressional amendment providing for majority vote ratification of treaties by both Houses of Congress, another would be to increase the capitalization of the Export-Import Bank, and the third would be to authorize study of the reorganization of Congress. Progress has already been made on all three measures. This is matter for congratulation, for the tendency of all lame duck sessions is to be sluggish, and time is always consumed for condolences and compliments and for rearrangements that have to be made by the casualties. Action in all three respects would constitute a worthy wartime epitaph for this expiring Congress.

The drive in the House for a constitutional amendment on the treaty power resulted in consideration of the project yesterday by the House Judiciary Subcommittee. A resolution is due imminently. If that resolution can get equally prompt attention in the Senate, it could be posted to the States in time for consideration as the first order of business for the State legislatures meeting on January 1. There is no further need to argue the wisdom of changing the treaty power provision of the Constitution. The last election showed unmistakably that the majority of the American people favor the development of our treaty relations with other countries in the building up of a new world community. Their will, however, can be frustrated by a minority of the Senate. One-third plus one in the Senate, in other words, could set at naught engagements which an Executive might negotiate in conformity with the verdict of the ballot box. The treaty provision was put into the Constitution as a safeguard against entanglements by a nursling nation, as a brake against action and relations abroad. In this matter we are now more than grown up, we are a decisive power in the world. And Congress owes it to the country to adjust its treaty machinery accordingly.

The machinery of government stands in need of tuning up in respect of financial as well as political dealings with other countries. Our creditorship in the world has become commanding. If we don't use it, we shall allow our customers to go bankrupt one after the other, and promote political chaos and international trouble into the bargain. Yet there is on the statute books a ban on the grant of private credits abroad in the shape of the Johnson Act. It is clear that the dominant sentiment which produced the Johnson Act was swept away in the November elections. But the Johnson Act remains. A repealer would take time, and is properly the responsibility of the incoming Congress. In the meantime the bill to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank is so phrased as to nullify the Johnson Act. Under it private credits, if channeled through the Bank, could be extended to other countries, and the Bank itself could engage in short-term lending on the scale that will be necessitated by immediate reconstruction requirements. Immediately after the war the liberated countries will need such stopgap nourishment, pending the aid which will be forthcoming when the International Bank is eventually set up.

Government for domestic as well as international purposes is handicapped by an organization which is antiquated, cumbersome and inhibitive of decision. The dominant complaint of Congress is that the Executive has taken over powers which rightfully belong to Congress. But much of the responsibility, as the Smith Committee's report shows, is the legislature's, for Congress has lagged behind the Executive in reorganizing itself for purposes of modern government. "It has erred grievously," said the report, "in failing to modernize its own work or provide itself with adequate tools to expeditiously perform the greatly increased tasks that have been placed upon it." A resolution to authorize study of ways and means of developing cohesion in the committee system is required from the House. Already the Senate has voted for it. When the House acts, then the first step will have been taken in modernizing Congress, and, consequently, in restoring the influence of Congress. Action on all three measures would testify to the statesmanship of Congress in doing its part to make our representative institutions respond quickly and wisely to the popular will.

Great Offensives

War is always most costly at its climax. In Europe the enemy has been thrust back to his inner ramparts and is now making a desperate, convulsive stand. He will be dislodged again, there can be no doubt; but the dislodgement will demand a massing of all our strength, a concentration of explosive force beyond anything required in the preliminary campaigns which served to bring him to this crucial position. In opening the Sixth War Loan in New York on Monday Secretary Morgenthau illustrated the point dramatically. He compared the expenditure of munitions and equipment in earlier offensives with the vastly increased expenditure in the final drive now launched against Germany itself. "The last barrage," he said, "that fearful tornado of high explosives which will knock, first Germany, and then Japan, out of the war, will make our previous expenditures of ammunition seem trivial."

This, of course, is why there is a special urgency in the appeal for funds in the Sixth War Loan. The Sixth War Loan, as Mr. Morgenthau put it, "offers to every American an opportunity to play a part in the great offensives now being launched." To the men who must bear the brunt of the war, the way in which we at home play this part is an expression of our support. However remote the part may seem from the grim test in which they are engaged, we can give to it no less than the full limit of our individual abilities. This is our test. The manner in which we meet it, as the Secretary said, will be the "vindication of their faith in us."

Protecting Candor

We do not know the details of the controversy between Attorney General Biddle and his assistant, Norman M. Littell, chief of the Justice Department's Land Division. Some friends of Mr. Biddle say that his request for Mr. Littell's resignation is merely the fruition of a growing incompatibility between the two men. A number of Congressmen fear that Mr. Littell is being punished because of his candor in giving information to Congress. It is this charge, of course, which gives the case its serious implications.

A few months ago Mr. Littell brought some rather sharp charges against the land disposal policies of the Surplus Property Administration in testimony before the Senate's War Investigating Committee. Previously he had examined the Elks Hill oil contract between the Navy Department and the Standard Oil Co. of California and told the House Public Lands Committee that it "went beyond" contracts involved in the Teapot Dome oil scandal. That contract was canceled by the President. There is enough smoke here to suggest the presence of some fire, and we think that a congressional investigation will be in order unless Attorney General Biddle comes forth with a satisfactory explanation.

Every Cabinet member must have the right to operate his department through subordinates in whom he has confidence and in accord with policies laid down from the top. Nothing is gained by keeping even competent men in high administrative posts if their presence leads to constant bickering and intradepartmental feuds such as we had in the Department of State prior to the resignation of Sumner Welles. But it is quite a different matter to punish a division head for his frankness in dealing with Congress. Fearless and outspoken men in administrative posts are a necessity if our form of government is to function smoothly. We need more and not fewer of them. For unless Congress is able to elicit honest and complete information from administrative officials, its task as the Nation's chief policy-making body will become an impossible one. Congress must necessarily remain on guard against any administrative gag rules or spasmodic punishment of division chiefs who speak their minds freely in response to congressional requests.

Patton And The Press

Hats off to General Patton for his insistence that the folks at home should be told the name of every division and every unit and every commander in the battling that his Third Army is doing. We won't call his policy enlightened. It merely corresponds with commonsense. Patton's decision was dictated by considerations not of morale at home, but of morale on the fighting fronts. He felt that the men doing the fighting like to read what their unit has accomplished. They must also want their relatives at home to read of their exploits, and, certainly, the relatives are eager to do so. The gains in fighting morale, he says, more than offset any gain of information by the Germans. In point of fact, such information is known to the Germans at most within 12 hours after a battle.

The purblindness which has attended the pursuit of the god of security has often been the subject of comment in this newspaper. It is simply irresponsible to say, as many generals and admirals do, that if the release of an item of information would endanger the life of a single American fighting man, there should be no release. That is the negation of a policy. What should have been done, what should be done, is to use the gauge that Patton uses. Consider the item on the one hand in its effect upon military security and on the other hand in its effect in uplifting morale. If, on balance, the gain to morale is more than the loss to security, then the item should be published. We commend this (Patton) policy to the War Department, and, particularly, to the Navy Department.

The latter is the more purblind of the two. When our sailors come home, their exploits are unknown in their home town, and they must be mum about them. They cannot tell anybody the name of their ship or the battles they have been in. Even the factories which have produced the craft which have dealt death and destruction to the Japanese are not given cause for jubilation after a battle in which they—as well as the fighting forces—have participated. The President often talks about the need to realize that we all, fighting men and workers, belong to a single front. Realization would come swiftly and surely if there were a relaxation on our information policy in conformity with the Patton model. As it is, the fighting is done in the dark, anonymously; and there is too little imagination in the people to bridge the two fronts.

'Bandwagon Press'

A Communication

YOU PRINTED an editorial in your issue of November 12 under the title "Bandwagon Press" commenting upon a statement that I had made about the newspapers in connection with the recent presidential campaign.

I do not follow your reasoning. You seem to say that, whereas Jefferson had only 33 per cent press support, John Quincy Adams 40 per cent and Lincoln a scant 30 per cent, therefore 17.7 per cent press support on the basis of total circulation for President Roosevelt proves whatever it is that you are trying to prove.

I was disappointed that The Post, along with many daily publications of lesser stature, neglected the main point on which I invited comment. That request was that they comment on whether or not the election returns reveal an apparent decline in reader confidence, without which a free press lacks strength. My invitation had nothing to do with the coverage of the campaign but went to the point whether the election returns showed the desired popular confidence in the press either as a molder or a follower of public opinion. Even if the publishers do not wish to meet that issue, which is understandable, the whole subject is worthy of consideration.

I have never argued for a bandwagon press. You say: "What Mr. Ickes is really complaining about is that the press did not scramble to get onto the bandwagon where he customarily rides." He who presides over your morgue would not have to go back very far to find numerous assorted sneers at me because my appearance in a political procession has generally been that of a pallbearer. I am not conscious that I have ever yet supported a candidate because I thought that he was going to be the winner. Throughout the years my friends have poked fun at what they have regarded as my unerring instinct in picking a loser.

What And Why

But after all, it is somewhat beside the point to make a prejudicial statement of this sort. What I would like to know is what is the press and why? What does it represent? Is it an institution inherited like a piece of real estate or a block of stock from a thrifty and astute ancestor or is it property to be purchased by someone fortunate to have the money for that purpose? Or is it a combination of any two or all of these groups? Does the newspaper, according to the modern concept, represent its readers, or have any responsibility to or for them? Should there be any thought on the part of the newspaper, whoever or whatever it may be, that it has any representative capacity? Should the publisher, sitting at the financial lever, be recognized as being in his own right the newspaper, counting the readers as merely so many "come-oners" who ought to be grateful for whatever may be handed graciously out to them? Should the men and women who collect, write and cogitate upon the news have anything to say about the paper without which the publisher would have nothing to sell?

It has been demonstrated over and over again during the last four presidential campaigns that those who really constitute the newspaper staff frequently differ widely in their views on important subjects with the man who controls the investment. Have they any except robot rights?

A candidate for public office is subjected to an intimate probing to determine his fitness for the office that he seeks. He is put under a searchlight of tremendous power. Actual faults and demerits can be discovered and nonexistent ones can be imagined. But to what test is the man subjected who determines the policy of a newspaper? Except as to financial ability, what qualifications does X, or Y, or Z have for bringing his Olympian judgment to bear upon campaign issues and candidates? X, without a newspaper, would be entitled to have proper respect paid to his individual views on Monday. But if he has acquired a newspaper by Tuesday, it is at once assumed that in the intervening 24 hours he has become an oracle capable of sternly laying down a barrage from behind the editorial "we." A newspaper may even change its mind over night, without apology or without being called to account.

Some Relationship

I do not have any clear answers to all of my own questions. But I distinctly would not care to see a "bandwagon press." There are occasions when a newspaper, as an individual, should stand firmly, even as a member of a small minority. But there ought to be some general relationship, it seems to me, between the readers and the newspapers that they read. If a newspaper is not expressing the views of the men and women who constitute its living organism, then just what validity does it have?

I do not know whether in your editorial you are trying to make the point that a great majority of the press, so far as President Roosevelt is concerned, has always been right and the people wrong. If this is your thought, then one is forced to the conclusion that, as to Jefferson and Lincoln also, the press was right and the people were wrong.

You point to the increase of newspaper circulation during the last decade, but that does not meet the point implicit in the disparity between the popular vote for President Roosevelt and his newspaper support. It seems to me that unconsciously you are helping to prove that the public has so little confidence in the newspapers that it buys more and more of them in order to weigh the columns of one against those of another, while resolving the doubt, before going into the polling booths, against the newspapers whose motives it has come to distrust and whose fairness it questions.

You may argue the question to your heart's content but I still insist that it is not a healthy state of affairs for the newspapers overwhelmingly to be pulling for one policy and the skeptical readers pulling the other way. I may say in passing that I regard The Washington Post as distinctly one of the better newspapers of the country and I recognize the desire of its staff to keep making it better and better. Your news service during the last campaign was excellent even if it was sometimes difficult to follow your editorials. But, as a whole, it does not seem to me that the trusteeship that the press has assumed, so far as the public is concerned, is faithfully carried out. I doubt whether there are many newspapers that regard themselves as having any representative responsibility in relation to the public. The publisher makes up his mind and then throws his weight in the direction of bending the readers to his views.

A newspaper is the voice of big business if it makes up its own editorial mind with an anxious eye on the daily take. Let us be honest about it and face the fact. It seems to me that the facts and figures that have been admitted and cited in your editorial prove pretty conclusively that the voice of the publisher is not the voice of God.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.
Washington, Nov. 21.

Belgian Crisis

By Andre Visson

United Nations' Inside Front

IT IS CERTAINLY most unfortunate that in the latest Belgian crisis the Hubert Pierlot government found itself compelled to depend upon Allied intervention to keep under government control Communist and other leftist elements of the Belgian resistance forces.

It is not the Allies' official policy to impose any government on the peoples liberated from the Nazi yoke. The principle of Allied nonintervention in the domestic affairs of liberated countries has been emphasized over and over again. It would, indeed, be morally impossible to insist that the Soviet armies respect this principle, should American and British armies find themselves compelled to support, to protect or dismiss the governments in their sphere of military action.

How then could such an unfortunate situation have developed in Belgium?

We cannot understand the European situation unless we are aware of the fact that Europe has entered one of her acute revolutionary periods. It is far from certain that the overwhelming majority of Europeans are in a revolutionary mood. It is very possible—and perhaps even probable—that the majority of people in Western Europe are war-weary and that their main desire is to return as quickly as possible to their more or less comfortable routine of prewar years. But revolutions have never been made by majorities. They are the work of bold minorities determined to impose their ideas and their rule upon weary, confused and unorganized majorities. Unless those majorities react and defend themselves, the revolutionary majorities are sure of victory. This defense, however, can be organized only from within. Any foreign intervention may assure a temporary respite, but proves to be very costly and detrimental in the long run. The French have never forgotten nor forgiven that their Bourbon dynasty returned to France after Napoleon's defeat protected by Allied bayonets. And at the end of the last war Allied support greatly weakened the case of the White Russians who fought against the Red Army, which claimed to be fighting for all Russian interests against "foreign interventionists."

No Civil War

There is, fortunately for Belgium, no civil war in sight to be fought on Belgian soil. We should not overrate the importance of 15,000 Brussels men and women demonstrating in the streets of a capital which in the last prewar years so often saw discontent Rexists (fascists), Communists or simply veterans of the last war shout in the streets and urge "immediate justice."

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak, leader of the Belgian Labor Party, (now catalogued by writers unaware of the complexities of Belgian political life, and especially of the exuberance of the Belgian character—as a "reactionary," along with other members of the Pierlot government) himself participated a few years ago in a Socialist demonstration in the streets of Brussels against Belgian rightist newspapers.

Those street demonstrations, occasionally accompanied by breaking of windows or even by some fighting, have almost become a part of Belgian "political routine." They have been a kind of "safety value" for the political passions of a healthy, exuberant, fighting people, accustomed to annual street-fighting between the students of the Liberal University of Brussels and the Catholic University of Louvain. A so-called "neutral zone" was established around the administration buildings and the parliament, and at the first news of a coming political street demonstration all streets leading to this "neutral zone" were blocked by Brussels' police and gendarmerie.

Allied Support

Only those who have lived before this war in Brussels can realize the proper proportions and significance of street demonstrations urging Pierlot's resignation. The only really unfortunate fact about it is that Pierlot's government did not consider itself sufficiently protected by its own police and asked for the support of the Allies who are not at all interested in Pierlot's fate, but who are most anxious to maintain order in Belgium, rear zone of frontline operations.

The surprisingly swift liberation of Belgium has completely disorganized Belgian economy. The harbor of Antwerp—Belgium's lungs—will function completely only by the end of this year. Allied military supplies inevitably had priority over the food and coal badly needed by the civilians. Belgians are facing the hardest winter of this war. They do not blame the Allies, but they do blame Pierlot, who never enjoyed any great popularity among his countrymen. Provincial lawyer and one of the several leaders of the conservative wing of the Catholic Party, Pierlot is a man of remarkable political integrity, but extremely colorless. Since January 1940, he has headed a coalition government of Catholics, Socialists and Liberals, just because he was as honest as he was colorless. He maintained, in exile, the coalition principle with a reduced number of ministers. Back in Belgium, he included in his coalition government Communists and the yesterday unknown representatives of the resistance.

He maintained his leadership only because Belgium under the Nazi occupation has not been in a position to discover new leaders. The leaders of the resistance are not necessarily political leaders. And even if they have the stuff of political leaders, it will take a certain time for them to become known as such to a people who for four years has been deprived of political life, political parties, a free press and free trade unions.

Another Burden

The Nazi occupation left another dangerous psychological burden. For four years the greatest patriot was an outlaw. It was patriotic to violate the laws, to use the black market, to sabotage, to destroy, to kill. People have been taught to be their own judges, their own police, their own executioners. And now they are suddenly reminded that it is patriotic to respect the law and to obey orders. The problem of readaptation is not easy.

In France this problem has been facilitated by the mysticism created around De Gaulle. De Gaulle's regime is a revolutionary regime. It sprang out of the revolt against the Nazis and Vichy France. The French may not agree about the aims and methods of their revolution, but they have accepted De Gaulle as a revolutionary leader. There is nothing revolutionary about Pierlot. There can be no Pierlot mysticism. Pierlot is an honest and tired man, who tragically lost his two sons, and who desperately wants to lead his countrymen back to the "good old days."

The two stronger men of his cabinet are Camille Gutt, the Conservative Minister of Finance, and Paul-Henri Spaak, the Laborite Minister of Foreign Affairs. Gutt is the representative of big business. Spaak has the confidence of the trade unions. Gutt is a businessman who believes in social progress. Spaak is a Socialist who believes that Marxism is obsolete. The two men, moreover, are great patriots. All this helps them to find a common political language.

Grave Accusation

They both stand behind Pierlot who, accused of not having prepared for the necessities of the Belgian people, is facing the much graver accusation of being lenient to Belgian collaborationists from the ranks of big business.

This latter accusation was unavoidable in an industrial country. The proportion of collaborationists was certainly rather high among European industrialists. Many of them, however, had no possibility of closing their factories. Many of them have "collaborated" against their desire and against their convictions. Some of them risked the danger and fled to England. But those who stayed—whether they collaborated or not—have inevitably suffered less than their workers. They have not been deported to Germany for slave-work. And they could afford to be supplied by the black market. It is something that their workers, now more hungry than they ever were under the Nazis, cannot forgive.

Thirty-five thousand collaborationists have been arrested in Belgium by the Pierlot government. The drastic financial laws imposed by Gutt, himself a big businessman, aim to pump by a capital tax all war gains made by collaborationists, big or small. But the hungry Belgian workers who have faced deportation to Germany refuse to be satisfied with the cleaning of collaborationist pockets. They want to see all collaborationists in jail. They want them all put against a wall and shot. The same desire has been incidentally frequently expressed by George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador at large to the United States, who returned to his country after its liberation. Like his friend Gutt, he is a big businessman. Both are conservatives. But their hatred of collaborationists—among whom may be a good number of their former friends and associates—is no less than that expressed in the most extremist resistance circles.

It appears, therefore, that both in Belgian and Allied interests the Belgian crisis could and should have been solved without Allied intervention.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

As Others See Us

The fact that even so distinguished a paper as The Post thinks fit to publish three-quarters of a column on the allegedly indiscreet remarks of Mr. Noel Coward inspires me to draw your attention to a national failing which, unless and until we can overcome it, will form a serious stumbling block to cooperation between this country and the rest of the world. I refer to our readiness to criticize combined with our total inability to accept criticism from other nations.

Primarily as a result of what we are taught at school and what we read in our newspapers we believe that the rest of the world regard us with admiration and awe; we think ourselves to be a chosen race of supermen—unselfish, wise, perfect in every way; in fact as we are so fond of telling one another, we honestly believe that everything connected with us and our country is the best and biggest of its kind in the world.

This attitude naturally leads us to expect that other countries will accept our advice and criticism of the way they manage their affairs humbly and gratefully and will not impertinently presume to reciprocate by comparing the soldiers of Brooklyn unfavorably with those of Texas, or discussing our national elections or the state of the Negro citizen or other topics about which we do not require advice. We think that in spite of the fact that we cannot even successfully manage the territory of Puerto Rico—our slum in the Caribbean—we have nevertheless a Godgiven right to advise the British, for example, on how to manage their colonies in West Africa.

In fact, of course, far from looking on us as supermen, the rest of the world regards us with the mixture of amused tolerance and irritation commonly accorded to conceited and spoiled children. It would do us no harm to remember that we are still a very young and inexperienced nation and that we know very little of the world outside our own borders. Let us attend to the beams in our own eyes before we try to remove the motes from our brother's eyes.

JOHN S. FUSSELL.
New York City, Nov. 21.

'Pangs Of Conscience'

I want to commend your paper highly for the splendid editorial of November 22, "Pangs of Conscience." Yours is the only paper I have observed which has brought the DeVault case to the attention of the public. Your article not only revealed a sense of fair play but a sympathetic insight in regard to the CO and his problem. In quoting the words of Dr. DeVault:

"It is not that we object to making sacrifice, because we do not. It is the uselessness of the particular sacrifice that the authorities designate for us." You have very wisely put your finger on the real problem.

The world is in crying need. Take for example the work of overseas relief and the much needed work in our mental hospitals for which the CO's are begging. But even these they have been denied with the exception of a small percentage who are permitted to work in mental institutions.

We claim to be fighting a war for the freedom of the human conscience. Why then do we compel those who for conscience sake cannot kill to submit to long periods of human bondage? All they ask is that they might use their lives for the good of humanity even at the point of losing them.

May the spirit of The Washington Post ever be with us. I count that day lost when I have not had the opportunity to read your fine paper. It can take its place with the best in journalism. GRACE ROSE
Riverdale, Md., November 22.

Asked For It

Your editorial in The Post of November 23 on the appointments to the Surplus Property Board intrigues me. Having seen this sort of thing for 12 years, the electorate asked for more. Here it is. Let's give the chief a rousing welcome home!

MAY BELLE RAYMOND
Washington, November 23.

Public Must Study Facts

U. S. Economic Future At Stake in Decisions Made on Wage Policy

By Leo Wolman

No decision has yet been made as to either war or postwar wage policy. The future of the "Little Steel" formula is undecided. The War Labor Board has not yet made its promised report on the policies which should govern the course of wages during reconversion. The findings on the cost of living, which have just been made public by the President's committee on living costs, have only an indirect bearing on wage policy since they deal with technical issues involved in measuring price changes.

But out of the discussion which has been going on during the past months the elements of a postwar wage policy are beginning to emerge. Leading trade unions have made it clear that higher wages after the war are, in their judgment, the only sure means of securing satisfactory employment. Members of the Pepper subcommittee of the U. S. Senate, which is considering a resolution indorsing a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour, presumably hold the same views as organized labor. William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board, testifying before the Pepper committee in a personal, not official, capacity, is represented in the newspapers as giving his "personal indorsement in principle to a 65-cent minimum wage."

People Must Understand and Gauge Possibilities

If this is to be the wage policy of this country after war, nothing would seem to be more important for the American people than to understand precisely what the policy means and to be able to gauge its chances of success. American wages have been going up steadily since 1933. At no time during this period has the course of wages changed. On several occasions before the war, as in 1938, the rise was interrupted for brief spells, and soon the upward movement was resumed. With the outbreak of the war in Europe, our wages began to rise rapidly, as they had done in 1936-37, and shortly after our entry into the war the pace of increase was retarded, though not stopped, by the wage and price stabilization policy of 1942.

We shall enter the years after the war, therefore, with an unusually high wage level. It is a level of wages which in the last years has been supported and sustained by enormous public expenditures—expenditures which we cannot hope or plan to continue for any considerable time after the war at even a fraction of their present size. In the late 1930's, even before the war advance in wages had begun, we were already working under the war advance in wages had begun, we were already working under wage conditions which left a considerable and apparently permanent segment of our labor force out of work. ... ...

It was in these years, from 1933 to 1937 and again from 1938 to 1940, that this country experienced the condition of chronic, mass unemployment, running continuously well above 10 per cent of the labor force and amounting, even in the best year of the period, to more than seven million persons. Throughout these years, wages remained impervious to changing business, as the potential influence of a large army of unemployed on wages was neutralized by various measures of public policy.

Sure to Prove Swift Means Toward Unemployment

In the current planning of postwar labor policy, it is proposed to go the 1930's one better. The proposal of a 65-cent minimum means, if adopted, a general substantial rise in wages before the war is over. The increase can obviously not be limited to persons affected by the minimum, since, as Mr. Davis said to the Pepper committee, the 65-cent minimum would mean "a very considerable lifting of the general level of wages in America" for increases would have to be allowed to employes above that figure "in closely interrelated job classifications" to maintain just differentials. In addition to this proposal, to which Mr. Davis gives his blessing by allowing that "at the present level of prices you are not going to destroy the American economy by such a step as that," there is in view a still further increase in wages to compensate labor after the war for probable losses in income arising out of the reduction in hours and the cessation of penalty overtime wage rates.

The heart of our postwar labor policy consists, as we see, of an essentially simple and attractive proposal. It is to raise an already inflation wage level twice more—once before the war is over and a second time after the war is ended. The resulting wages are to be protected against adjustments, by law, collective bargaining and administrative ruling. If unemployment follows the application of this policy, the unemployed will be supported by Government funds and taken off the market so that the price of labor may be effectively protected.

These policies, like the unemployment benefit proposals of the Murray-Kilgore bill, should prove a swift and effective means of promoting unemployment and discouraging employment. They raise profound questions about the economic future of this country. And they suggest that our entire war and postwar wage policies should receive a pretty thorough airing in Congress before that body undertakes to pass on the Pepper resolution or any other measures of the same character.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHT: WE ARE HAPPY TO SHARE IT

No Traveler

It's Stalin Who Stalls At Meeting

By Ernest Lindley

A few newspapers have begun to take the President to task for failure of another meeting of himself, Churchill and Stalin to materialize immediately after the election. It is hardly a secret that an important obstacle is Stalin's unwillingness to leave Russia. This obstacle has been persistent; accounts for the fact that there has been only one meeting so far of all three.

LINDLEY

Churchill has gone to Moscow twice — once in 1942, once a few weeks ago after the second Quebec conference. Undoubtedly, Stalin would welcome Roosevelt, or Roosevelt and Churchill together, at any time. But the trip to Russia is a long and hazardous one for the President to make.

For the Teheran conference the President traveled much farther than Stalin; went perhaps seven-eighths of the way. A comparable trip for Stalin would be to Quebec.

Now, or in the near future, it might be possible for the President to meet Churchill and Stalin in the Black Sea area without traveling quite as far as Teheran. This trip, moreover, might be made by boat.

Amenities would seem to dictate, however, that Stalin take his turn at traveling. He has given his duties as commander-in-chief as his reason for not joining conferences outside Russia. Whether his responsibilities are more pressing than Roosevelt's or Churchill's is questionable.

Treaty Big Problem

Roosevelt certainly would be willing to go part way to see Stalin again. But do the American people want him to go to Russia or again to Teheran. The answer of members of the Administration to whom this correspondent has posed the question is "no"—at least not until one or more meetings have first been held in or closer to the United States.

The British press recently urged that the next meeting of the "Big Three" be held in the United Kingdom. Churchill, who has done more traveling to war meetings than Roosevelt and Stalin combined, deserves to be the host.

Except in one respect, it probably makes no difference if the next meeting of the Big Three is delayed. Their representatives in London already have reached agreement on the terms of the German surrender and occupation. It may be that the longer term treatment of the Reich can be discussed more effectively by the heads of government a little later. Likewise Russia's role in the Pacific war may be discussed to better purpose when the European war has been won.

The main business on which speed is desirable is completion of the Dumbarton Oaks draft. If this must await a Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting in late winter or early spring, then the United Nations ratification conference cannot be held until late spring or early summer. Half the year, or more, will be gone before the basis agreement or treaty is presented to Congress.

Quick Action Wanted

The Administration obviously wants to obtain congressional action before the iron heated by the election has cooled. But a meeting of the heads of government may not be necessary to fill in the blank spots in the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The regular diplomatic channels are open. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Moscow, has just returned to his post after discussions with the President and other officials here. John G. Winant, Ambassador to London, also member of the European Advisory Commission, likewise has just finished a series of conferences in Washington. Edward R. Stettinius, jr., Undersecretary of State, might be spared briefly for a special mission.

Some unsettled questions among the Big Three probably can be handled most effectively by the heads of government. Some perhaps cannot be settled in any other way. But other means are available. And, pending the next meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, they undoubtedly will be employed to dispose of unfinished business, especially the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Congress Must Hurry Military Training Bill If It's to Be Passed

By Mark Sullivan

America passes many milestones, some of them unwelcome. We now face another, universal military service. It will not be acted upon by the present brief session of the old Congress, but will be pressed in the new Congress that sits in January.

The bill that has most consideration, introduced in the House by James W. Wadsworth of New York, and in the Senate by Chan Gurney of South Dakota, provides for "military and naval training for all male citizens who attain the age of 18 years." The term of training is to be one year.

Each person subject to the law shall have the right to choose whether he prefers to be trained for the Army or the Navy. Also he may, if he chooses, have his training deferred for three years—that is, until he is 21. (Variations of the Gurney-Wadsworth bill will, of course, be proposed.)

What the Gurney-Wadsworth bill aims at, what the Army and Navy want and what is intended by most persons who advocate universal training, is strictly military training.

Confusion Apparent

Some confusion has been created and some danger to the measure by utterances from President Roosevelt which seem to suggest that he contemplates something not identical with strictly military training. He has talked of the desirability of young men being taught such things as carpentry, and has mentioned the benefit young men would derive from learning to take better care of their health.

In general, Mr. Roosevelt has dwelt on what he regards as the desirability of all youths giving a year to the service of the country.

Something in the atmosphere of Mr. Roosevelt's statements, if not in the words, has awakened a notion that he would like the universal training to have some of the characteristics of the gathering of youths into camps that was practiced by the New Deal in the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

This notion is increased by a feeling in some quarters that Mrs. Roosevelt would like to have young women give a year to similar service.

Psychology Counts

It is safe to say that whatever bill is passed will aim at military training. Military training will include much about health, and some experience in occupations which accompany Army service.

It may be that the purposes of those who propose strictly military training, and of President Roosevelt, do not contradict each other but merely overlap.

Anyhow, if we are to have universal military service at all, it will need to come soon. Willingness to adopt universal military service is like willingness to join an international organization for preserving peace or other purposes.

It is something we are more willing to do when our national psychology is conscious of the presence of war—but less willing to do after peace has changed our mood.

Universal military service runs counter to a dearly cherished American tradition. We never have had it, and always have supposed we never would. The proud boast in many an American oration, political or otherwise, has been that we are not as other nations, that we do not require our young men to pass a year or more of their youth in military training, as has been the custom of most European nations.

Even universal service in time of war, called conscription, or the draft, is comparatively new with us. We never had it in its unqualified form until we entered the World War in 1917.

Even under the pressure of that condition we were reluctant to adopt it. A formidable minority in Congress, including the then Speaker of the House, Champ Clark, insisted that we should fight the World War as we had fought our previous wars, by depending primarily on voluntary enlistment.

Came to Nothing

As for universal military service in time of peace, as now proposed, a majority of American sentiment always has opposed it.

After the World War, and taking account of the lessons of that war, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920, General Leonard Wood, advocated universal military training for young men.

Wood's failure may not have been due wholly to his advocacy of peace-time military training, but that contributed. It was certain, at that time, less than two years after the World War, that America was not willing to adopt the innovation.

Advocacy of it came to nothing.

Nazis' Stand Before Rhine May Be Last

By William L. Shirer

Paris.—The Germans seem to have decided to fight it out west of the Rhine. Nothing, I imagine, could please Allied Supreme Headquarters more.

Significance of the apparent decision to fight west of the broadest and deepest river in Germany is this: It means that the great battle now unfolding may be for Germany what the Battle of Normandy was for France. When the Germans lost Normandy they lost France. If they lose the battle on the western border, it is difficult to see how they can make another prolonged stand.

For just as Hitler committed all forces in France in Normandy, so now he has committed the bulk of his troops in western Germany before the Rhine. If they are destroyed, there will be little left with which to defend Germany from the west. That is why if we win it, it may be the last big battle of the European war.

It is puzzling to many that the Wehrmacht has decided to fight in front of, instead of behind, the Rhine. Probably the decision was Hitler's. Beginning with Stalingrad, it has been his strategy to cling to every acre of ground regardless of consequences. In Russia, North Africa and Normandy that was disastrous. Only in Italy did it pay.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Party Ends Air Meet—and Russell

By Drew Pearson

Washington socialites really missed a treat as a result of the international aviation conferences being held in Chicago. The Diplomatic Corps has been buzzing incessantly ever since the giant banquet staged by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce—a banquet to end all banquets. It even almost ended the air conference.

One foreign delegate walked out in a huff. Several other delegations were seething. French delegates had to listen while the toastmaster sang "Mademoiselle From Armentiers" instead of the "Marseillaise."

Center of all the international bum-bum is charming, vivacious Scott Russell, who came to Washington last year as adviser to Senator Walter George, Georgia, on industrial reconversion and postwar planning. In doing so, Russell gave up a big salary as president of the Bibb Manufacturing Co. in Macon, Ga.

October 1 Russell became manager of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and, in this capacity, staged the gala dinner for 1500 at the Stevens Hotel. The dinner was planned to create good will, influence foreign aviation toward placing orders in the U. S. A. But hospitable Scott Russell made the mistake of holding a cocktail party before.

At the dinner Mr. Russell acted as toastmaster. He was very gay indeed; introduced some people twice, repeated names, kept apologizing. It was most embarrassing.

Foreign delegates sat dismayed. One guest from the head table walked out.

Manpower Shortage

Finally, Russell began to introduce Max Hymans, head of the French delegation, and sang that famous 1917 song of the American Expeditionary Forces, "Mademoiselle From Armentiers." Then Russell proceeded to introduce him a second time. Gallantly, the Frenchman rose to his feet and said, "I propose a toast to the President of the United States."

Shortly after the banquet, Russell was relieved as manager of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

The War Manpower Commission is considering a drastic new plan to provide manpower for war plants now having difficulty getting enough labor. In shortage areas, factories recently put back on peacetime production will be closed until the war plants have sufficient labor. This should remedy the fact that workers are flocking to jobs that seem more permanent.

Congressional Broadcasts

Although Congress has consistently refused to permit its proceedings to be broadcast to the taxpayers who foot the bills, one New York radio station has now taken the bull by the horns; will dramatize Congress once a week. Station WMCA will take the most interesting portions of each week's debate on the floors of the House and Senate, rebroadcast them with actors portraying legislators.

The idea was originally proposed to Florida's Senator Claude Pepper by WMCA's new owner, former Federal Housing Administrator Nathan Straus. Pepper then introduced a resolution in the Senate urging that debates be broadcast, but has been able to get nowhere. Meanwhile Straus polled the radio industry, found many other stations want to do the same thing and will probably broadcast dramatizations similar to that being worked up by WMCA.

Butter Prices Up

Because OPA's dairy price chief, Arnold J. Burke, refuses to place a ceiling price on cream sold by producers, the price of butter may soon go up five cents per pound. This is to permit butter-makers to compete with ice cream and cream cheese manufacturers in buying cream. This increase will not solve the problem, though it will mean slightly more butter. Early this month, the butter industry advisory committee urged OPA to place a ceiling price on cream at the producer level, but Burke would not consider it.

Gentleman From Indiana

The Gentleman from Indiana, newly elected Senator "Music-Box" Capehart, staging his first press conference in the Capital, stepped into a tough grilling on his attitude toward a world peace organization.

CAPEHART

At first, he said he would stand with Governor Dewey. Then he backed away from Dewey's declaration to the position: "Of course I'm for the keeping of world peace."

Capehart refused to answer when asked whether he would favor granting our representative on a world security council authority to act independently of Congress, said he didn't have enough facts. This is considered the most important point of U. S. foreign policy raised during the entire campaign. When he was asked if the facts on which he had based his campaign speeches were insufficient, his press adviser interjected:

"How can anyone tell what may happen in the future? None of us knows what may arise 18 or 20 years from now."

"I take it then, Senator," suggested a newsman, "that you will have the facts you need toward the end of your third term in the Senate."

Hoey Has Hopes

Senator-elect Clyde Hoey of North Carolina is coming to Washington with an ambition to undo the isolationist record of retiring Senator Bob Reynolds. Hopes to get on the Foreign Relations Committee.

His brother-in-law, former Gov. Max Gardner of North Carolina, tells the following story about the Senator-elect.

Gardner was trying his last case before he took the oath as Governor. It was an accident case against the Southern Railroad, in which he represented the families of an engineer and brakeman who were killed in a wreck. Clyde Hoey, now Senator-elect, represented the railroad.

Gardner told the jury how this was his last case before going to Raleigh, how he had tried many cases, felt that he had been just and honest in asking for $75,000 for the plaintiffs.

When Clyde began his appeal to the jury, this is what he said:

"I've been sitting here listening to my opponent tell the jury how just he was and how honest, and I've kept score. He's told you he was honest just exactly 22 times. And he told you how just he was 28 times.

"I've been studying this complaint, and I can see that my opponent wrote it out himself, on his own typewriter. The first key he punched was the dollar sign. Then he started to put down $10,000, rubbed it out, figured that wasn't enough, so he wrote in $75,000. That's the way he arrived at this figure he says is so just and honest.

"And any man that puffs up his chest telling you how honest and just he is, and what a great man he's going to be when he gets down to the Governor's Mansion in Raleigh—well, a man like that ain't nothing but a damn rascal and doesn't deserve a cent."

The jury cut the $75,000 down to $37,000, after which brother-in-law Gardner, after serving as Governor of North Carolina, turned round and elected brother-in-law Hoey to be Governor and now a United States Senator.

Auto Reconversion Talk Stops With Big Need for War Goods

Detroit, Nov. 25 (AP).—The automobile industry has stopped talking about reconversion, for the present is re-emphasizing its million-dollar-an-hour war goods production program.

Realizing that the end of the war in Europe is not nearly as imminent as believed a few weeks ago has stimulated efforts to step up war output.

Many assert that as long as the need for high volume armament output continues little but paper planning can be undertaken for civilian output. Others say a period of "combined operations may get under way before the European war ends.

Many believe automobiles cannot be built economically at a rate of fewer than 2,000,000 units a year and no production executive yet has said factories can produce that number and, at the same time, a sizeable volume of war goods.

Many believe governmental control will be of considerably shorter duration than has been indicated. When materials are no longer critical, it is likely the industry will be given a free rein.

Even with ready access to required materials, however, car makers must replace war production machinery with other equipment. Some plants are favorably situated for disposal of Government-owned equipment and retooling, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that few if any newly-assembled automobiles will appear before next summer.

Sandburg Lists Some Sayings You'll Hear—If You Haven't

You can't come back to a home unless it was a home you went away from.

Between hay and grass neither one nor the other.

Can't you be useful as well as ornamental?

Why don't you go roll a peanut around the corner?

When did they let you out?

The mules went to ask horns and came back without ears.

When you get hold of a good thing freeze onto it.

On Every Tree—

Nothing to do and all day to do it in.

So dumb he spent his last dollar buying a pocketbook to put it in.

A little more sandpaper and this will be smooth.

Write on one side of the paper and both sides of the subject.

Swear to it on a stack of Bibles and they wouldn't believe you.

Be not a baker if your head be of butter.

Yesterday? It's a nickel thrown on a Salvation Army drum.

How could I let go when it was all I could do to hold on?

Thousands drink themselves to death before one dies of thirst.

He didn't have much till he married a hunk of tin.

There's always a nut on every family tree.

The mosquitoes organized and drove me out of bed.

We'll fight till hell freezes over and then write on the ice,

"Come on, you bastards."

The yes-man spent his vacation yelling, "No! No! I tell you no!"

A man having nothing to feed his cow sang to her of the fresh green grass to come; this is the tune the old cow died on.

Just to See

The man feeding a hatful of doughnuts to a horse explained to the curious, "I want to see how many he'll eat before he asks for a cup of coffee."

"I fired the man," said the new section boss, "not because I had anything agin him but because I had the authority."

"Don't I argue? Don't I sputify?" the backwoods preacher inquired of the complaining committee whose chairman responded,

"Yes, you do argue and you do sputify but you don't tell wherein!"

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Educators Propose Two Ideas: Test Candidates, Train Voters

New York (AP).—Perhaps the cold calculations of science will be the deciding factor in some future elections. The possibility has been raised by two new proposals to improve the functioning of democracy. One aims at candidates; the other, at an enlightened electorate.

Exponent of a test for political candidates is Dr. Raymond B. Cattell, professor of psychology at Duke University, graduate of the University of London and author of several books. He says:

"Practically any problem ends up as a problem of personality, whether you are looking for causes of war, trying to improve education or grappling with unemployment. "Personality measurements are used more and more for vocational guidance. Why not apply them to the highest vocation America offers?"

That would be the Presidency.

Devises Method

Dr. Cattell devised a method to measure the personality of an applicant for any job; finally came up with about a dozen basic personality "factors." The list includes: General mental capacity, character integration, extraversion, neuroticism, rigidity and a "Bohemian" factor which is described as encompassing such traits as geniality, warmheartedness, carefreeness, informality and readiness to make do with compromises.

In the opposite field—that of making better voters—Dean Harry J. Carman, Columbia University, suggests a nonpartisan organization to help citizens vote more efficiently. Probably representing all parties, it would not attempt to influence voters, but "would try to lay the ghosts of false issues, emotionalism, and focus attention on the real, vital issues."

People Spark Plugs

The people, asserts this educator, "are the human spark plugs of our social and political machinery. If we are not competent, democracy will fail."

Dean Carman further advocates "social engineering" to devise inventions to overcome defects in modern social and political machinery.

"In science and technology, the United States is the wonder of the world," he says. "But what we now most need and must have is social engineering. Many of our customs and ways of social thinking and acting have been outmoded. Too many of our people are not aware of the new demands and new responsibilities placed on them by technological improvements. If democracy is to survive, our adult population must be fundamentally concerned with policy making from local government to international affairs and must select officials who have competence and talent for their jobs."

Homemade Rhino Wins Men Medals

With the First Army in Germany (AP).—A homemade secret American weapon, which has played a dominant role since St. Lo, has been revealed as the "rhino," a tank with a plow on front. The hedge-buster, which buried many Germans in foxholes, was revealed with announcement that four members of the 102d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron had been awarded the Legion of Merit for originating the weapon.

It involves an attachment consisting of teeth which dig into an embankment and hold down the nose of the tank while the weight of the vehicle carries it through. The rhino, developed in Normandy, was built from materials at hand, mostly from abandoned German tank traps.

How hard can you hit?

You don't have to be a husky six-footer to be able to hit our mortal enemies an awful wallop! Every dollar you put into War Bonds hurts the Japs—hurts 'em badly. But the war in the Pacific is the most costly war America has ever engaged in. A mountain of special, costly equipment is needed. A B-29 Superfortress used in the bombing of Japan costs $600,000 in War Bonds. That's just *one* Superfortress. Got the idea? Your money is needed in War Bonds *NOW*.

The Washington Post

Why Bucky Didn't Die: A Story to Encourage Any Soldier's Family

By Gloria Lubar

PVT. BUCKY SMITH, 20, lay wounded on an Italian battlefield. Shells had exploded all around him a second before, injuring his legs, right arm, and searing deep into his face and neck. Blood poured from his body and he gritted his teeth to keep from screaming in pain.

Bucky was afraid he was going to die. Worse, he was afraid that the medics wouldn't find him and he would have to lie forgotten on the field. His legs and arm hurt so he thought they must be on fire.

The blood on his face nauseated him.

"How could anybody find me in all this mess?" he wondered.

Bucky was perspiring and feverish. The next second he had chills. Shells were still exploding and he could hear the ack-ack of machine gun all around him. Soon he couldn't hear the noise so well. Soon he couldn't see so clearly.

He closed his eyes and began to pray . . . the Twenty-third Psalm, over and over. A strafing plane fired more bullets into his left leg. Then he fainted.

Despite all this Bucky had lain on the field less than three minutes after he was wounded. As he was hit he had yelled and an Army medic and a litter bearer rushed to him.

Quickly they worked to combat the four big killers—shock, hemorrhage, infection and defray. First they injected him with a syrette containing pain-relieving morphine. Then they checked the bleeding, cleansed and bandaged his wounds and finally bundled his shivering body in a blanket.

What would have taken hours in the last war had taken a few minutes. In the last war there were no syrettes, either. These litle tin tubes, as small as your little finger now are used by aid men and forward installations where syringe administration of morphine is impracticable.

Because the battle was at its height and it might have meant death for all three to move Bucky, the medics, after tagging him with card outlining his treatment, placed him in the safest spot they could find. They would come back after him soon.

Sleep, Not Agony

Bucky lay on the field—sleeping (not in agony)—while the fight continued. Infection wasn't settling in his injuries because of the sulfanilamide powder poured on the wounds. He wasn't bleeding and there was no shock. Nor was he in danger of tetanus.

In the last war soldiers received injections after they were hit. Now all fighters receive tetanus injections in this country months before they see battle.

In the meantime the two medics and many others were busy taking care of the wounded all around Bucky. Syrettes were emptied into one man after another. Medics and litter bearers then began to hurry their charges back to the Battalion Aid Station, only 300 yards from the fighting.

That was Bucky's first stop on the road back to health. The doctor in charge looked at his tag, examined his wounds and gave him blood plasma.

Plasma was not given to wounded in the last war—it had never even been heard of.

Quick Work Shows

A healthy flush appeared on Bucky's face as the plasma took effect. His face didn't look so white under his curly red hair and the freckles on his nose didn't stand out so starkly. An immediate operation had to be performed on his torn left leg, so as soon as it was considered safe to move him he was evacuated to a hospital attached to a clearing company. This operation, plus the strong combination of sulfas and penicillin, saved Bucky's leg from amputation. All treatment was noted on the medical tag already around his neck and, before he left, Bucky was given another blood transfusion.

The few hours this had taken made it possible for Bucky to become one of the 60,000 boys to live in this war who would have died in the last one.

An ambulance took Bucky to a Collecting Station a half mile from the battle area. Here again he was examined, treated and then taken on a 5-mile ride to a Clearing Station with complete surgical equipment, electricity and kitchen facilities. Four more pints of plasma were given to Bucky and his body was examined by portable X-Ray machines.

Thousands of these machines aid the boys now; in the last war there was one portable X-Ray machine in all France. It belonged to Madame Marie Curie who jogged all over France with it to help as many of the wounded as she could.

Three days later Bucky reached the Evacuation Hospital, 30 miles away. He was still a badly wounded boy and recovery was a long way off—but the danger of death was gone. His arm, legs, and face had been operated on and were draining; his face was stitched from his right temple to three inches below the cleft in his chin. Before each operation he had received blood plasma.

Specialists Help Him

Pilots then flew Bucky to a Surgical Hospital farther from the lines, where he stayed three months. A bone specialist took care of his legs. A plastic surgeon gave him a new eyelid.

Doctors in this war are specialists; in the last war, for the most part, they were physicians. The Army has commissioned bone and joint surgeons, brain and nerve surgeons, chest or thoracic specialists, abdominal, plastic and eye specialists. There were 30,000 doctors in the last war for three and a half million men. In this war there are only slightly more than 40,000 for eight and a half million men, but the added skills, new medicines, inventions and highly trained medics more than make up the difference...In the last war some medics had civilian training, but the rest learned on the battlefield. Now they are given a comprehensive course at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and Camp Barkeley, Texas. The average today is one medic for 50 men and their activity in the front lines is proved by the record of their fatalities—almost as high as in the infantry.

Bucky, legs and arm in casts, his face bandaged and weighing 5 pounds less than his usual 140, finally was placed in a plane and flown to an Army hospital in the United States. His record, a detailed account of all his medical care from the moment two medics gave him morphine, as well as the listing of 32 pints of plasma used, went with him so that no doctor would need wonder about the case.

'Just a Scratch'

Eight months of further treatment followed. His legs were fractured and operations on his face were difficult. Then came two more months at a convalescent hospital in the south. Then the casts were gone and the last of five face operations had been performed.

Finally, after more than a year in Army hospitals from Italy to the United States, Bucky, an upright, healthy 150 pounds, walked out of the hospital and headed straight for home. The Smiths—mother, father, and two younger sisters—met him at the station.

Bucky tried not to cry while his mother hugged and kissed him.

"But, Bucky, boy," she cried, feeling his face, "you have a little scar on this temple."

"Aw Mom," he laughed, "it's nothing, hon, just a little scratch."

What Buck's mother didn't know about him didn't hurt her. But she and other mothers ought to know that the record in this war shows that 97 out of every 100 wounded live; that new treatments are saving most men with chest and abdominal wounds.

The wounded chest of a soldier is deflated by a doctor to prevent bleeding in the lungs and to help the patient breathe easier. Almost half the men hit in the abdomen, although given every aid then known, died in the last war. Now early surgery, plus new drugs, help them survive. Gas gangrene took a high toll in World War I, too. The wound was cleansed and sewn tightly. As a result the gas bacillus would often grow rapidly. Now the wound is left open because gas producing germs can't grow in the presence of air.

In World War I, 36,694 men died in action, but still more, 58,119, died from disease. In this war new treatments, serums and better sanitary conditions also are responsible for bringing the death rate from cholera, malaria, and other tropical diseases down to 0.6 per cent.

HOW QUICKLY AMERICAN SOLDIERS GET HELP today when wounded is shown in these pictures. Top, first aid is given on battlefield, with litter bearer making out tag to show doctors at field station what was done. Fresh mud on man's shoes in bottom picture shows how quickly he was taken to station; received blood plasma, other needed treatment

Rights of Ill And Prisoners Well Guarded

One of the most important tasks of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, Switzerland, is checking up on how the Geneva conventions concerning ill and wounded soldiers in the field and the treatment of prisoners of war are being observed in belligerent countries. To carry out this control the International Red Cross Committee has been obliged to appoint delegations of one or more members in many parts of the world.

Red Cross Job

All the representatives of the International Red Cross Committee are Swiss and therefore neutral. They are recognized officially by the governments of the powers to whom they are accredited.

Visit Camps

The delegates visit prisoner-of-war and civilian internment camps, inspect kitchens, make inquiries concerning prisoners' correspondence and mail. They make notes of complaints and take necessary steps with the local relief organizations to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

A further task is to see to the needs of prisoners and supervise distribution of relief in the camps. They make periodical reports to Geneva concerning their visits.

The Aid to Prisoners' Department has established several large warehouses at Geneva where shipments of food, clothing, medicines and the like are sorted, arranged according to their destination and reshipped. Not only collective consignments but also individual packages are handled here.

Control Food, Too

The delegates of the International Red Cross Committee also control the distribution of foodstuffs.

In the course of exchanges of gravely wounded prisoners from time to time, delegates offered services to contracting parties as escorts and arbitrators.

Today there are 57 delegations totaling 95 delegates on five continents.

For particularly delicate negotiations, the International Red Cross Committee sends out special missions. In 1942, for instance, such missions were active in 23 countries. During their travels in 1942 alone delegates covered 700,000 miles.

Fire Newest (And Oldest) Of Weapons

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor

New York, Nov. 25.—Americans are using four kinds of fire in this war, magnesium and thermite, both metals, oil and white phosphorus.

They are using these fires in seven types of bombs and in some flame guns new both to science and war.

PORTER

No other war in history has used fire on so great a scale, although fire is one of the oldest weapons. Twenty-five hundred years ago the Assyrians used a liquid fire which probably was oil from the seepage of the Iraq fields.

Perhaps the earliest mention of fire is Samson's exploit of tying firebrands to the tails of 300 foxes and sending them into the grain fields of the Philistines. Samson was a good tactician, for he tied the foxes in pairs, tail to tail, evidently to snag them on grain and insure spread of the fire.

Greeks Had It, Too

The famous Greek fire is not used in this war. This weapon, the invention of Callinicus and used by the Byzantine emperors, probably was pitch, sulfur, naptha and quicklime.

The growth of the use of fire in this war is told by Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, writing in the Merck report, a pharmaceutical house organ.

The seven types of bombs range from two-pound magnesium to what the fliers call block-burners, —500-pound oil bombs.

Magnesium incendiaries are packed in clusters, up to about 200 each. When dropped from a bomb bay they scatter widely, too widely for some purposes.

For this reason the newest type of bomb, The Amiable Cluster, has been developed. This is a good-sized drum, containing up to 165 small bombs. The drum falls intact until a time fuse causes the can to burst and incendiary bombs scatter over a reduced area.

White phosphorus, although one of the older incendiaries, was rated shortly before this war as not highly promising. Methods now have been found distributing it effectively.

Where incendiaries at the beginning of the war made up only about 5 per cent of the American bomb loads, General Porter writes that in some instances there have been all-incendiary loads. He adds that in many situations the aerial fire bomb pays greater dividends per pound of weight than does its high explosive comrade.

Goon Does Double

The flame-thrower too is old in war. The Boetians in 424 B. C. used a primitive one to defeat the Athenians at Delium. Theirs was a bellows inserted in a hollow tree. A cauldron of pitch, sulphur and charcoal produced the flames.

The best fire gun record mentioned by General Porter is the reduction within two minutes of three connected pillboxes on New Georgia, Island, constructed of coral and cocoanut logs which had been immune to artillery shelling.

The goon gun, 4.2 inch mortar, which fires either chemical shells or high explosive, also lays down smoke screens.

In Italy one battalion, with thirty-eight of them, built up a smoke screen wall 3 miles long and nearly 1000 feet high, and maintained it for eighteen hours.

Without using poison gas, for which they are equipped, the Chemical Warfare Service men are so active that in the Italian campaign alone up to April 15 last, 726 officers and men had received individual decorations.

New devices, listed but not described, are the flame tank, which puts fire guns behind armor, the atomizer which is a waterproof flame gun, and the amphibious smoke drake, a large smoke generator.

Sassing His Boss Paid Vets' 'Big Money Man'

By Frank I. Weller
Associated Press Staff Writer

A bad little boy once sassed his boss. He grew up to be the big money man of the Veterans Administration.

Harold Walker Breining, Assistant Administrator in charge of insurance and finance, directs the think-it-out, work-it-out business of arranging loans, unemployment payments, insurance and most financial operations authorized by the GI Bill of Rights.

Harold thinks the devil "musta had holt" of him that day he talked back to the boss. He'd just worked up from $2.50 to $5 a week by running himself ragged. The boss smirked:

"When I was your age I made only 50 cents."

"That," snapped office-boy Harold, "probably was all you were worth!"

Hit the Jack Pot

While he lay in a faint his boss roared around the office bragging how the kid had called him. That shock of adolescent (1910) impudence started a poor Brooklyn boy's career with the wealthy Crum and Forster firm.

Came the war, and Breining enlisted. Almost at once big shots who had heard of him called him to Washington to help set up War Risk Insurance—the forerunner of all that is being done today to pay back in some way the boys and girls who fight their country's battles.

He was a first lieutenant when mustered out to become the first civilian expert of the old Bureau of War Risk Insurance. He progressively advanced to where he is now Acting Administrator of Veteran's Affairs when Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines is absent.

The thing that strikes you about Breining is his utter simplicity in a tremendous task . . . sincere devotion to it . . . thoroughness . . . his almost pathetic eagerness humbly to do a good job.

There are some who say he is too slow and that claims are piling up without due action by the Administration. Yet Breining can't take a chance on mistakes.

For instance:

Fifteen million (estimated) new war veterans will be entitled to loans to buy homes, farms or to start up in business for themselves. The Veterans Administration has to guarantee repayment of 50 per cent (in some instances) of the money borrowed from Federal agencies or private lenders.

So . . . here's Breining's problem. Who is going to advise GI Joe on investment of borrowed funds in business ventures? If Joe flunks out who is going to take the rap?

Oldsters Should Help

Harold hopes that friends, relatives and volunteer outfits of older veterans will guide the youngsters.

Breining also will conduct the biggest insurance business in the world. Policies outstanding from the last war have a face value of $2,500,000,000 and in this war 16 million applications have been received for an additional 125 billion dollars. The total face value of all private company life insurance policies combined (U.S.A.) is only 140 billion dollars.

"Big Harold" loves thick steaks and fishing for 50-pound red drum off the Carolina Capes. (He says he caught so many one day his boat sank.)

His voice is low and pleasant. His eyes smile, and he chuckles in the old friendly fashion. He wears dark clothes and bright ties. He is an authority on biography and history. He parts his thick black hair in the middle.

He parted too, this year, with the pride of his youth . . . A flourishing mustache.

Study In Schizophrenia

Nazi Generals Fall Like Autumn Leaves—Despite Hitler Orders

By Joseph Driscoll
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

On the Western Front—One by one, like the leaves of autumn, they fall—the German commanding officers and their troops, fighting a good fight in a bad cause.

First we had the general and the admiral surrendering at Cherbourg in June.

Next there was a lull during which the German high command announced that they had the Allies contained, sealed off and trapped in the Cotentin Peninsula, from which they would be driven back into the sea.

Real Soldiers, But——

Then came a swift procession of surrenders: Colonel von Auloch and 600 men at St. Malo on August 17; General Neuling and 17,000 men in southern France August 22; General von Choltitz and 10,000 men in Paris August 25; General Elster and 20,000 men at Orleans September 17; General Ramcke and 17,000 men at Brest September 20 and Colonel Wilck and 1500 men at Aachen October 21.

In all fairness Americans will be the first to concede that most of these German commanders and men were real soldiers.

The question then arises: Why did these Germans fail to achieve the victory which their Fuehrer had ordered?

The answer seems to lie partly in their split personalities—split between their feverish devotion to the German master race credo and their cold realization that the Germans had more than met their match and could not win this second world war, though they might prepare stealthily for a third try at world leadership.

For a case history in Teutonic military schizophrenia let us study the conduct of Col. Gerhard Wilck, who surrendered the City of Aachen to the Americans and proved an inadvertent spokesman for the confused loyalties which motivate many of the German officers now passing through our prisoner-of-war cages.

As a soldier of 28 years of discipline, he obeys orders from higher echelons without question.

On the other hand, he was well aware of the military futility of many of those orders and he appreciated the dismal predicament of the German army today.

Burst Into Tears

The climax of inner conflict came when the hard-boiled colonel burst into tears while discussing the unequal situations of the American and German armies. The fabric of the German army, he said, is disintegrating with increasing momentum. The most critical shortage exists in officer material. As for the quality of the troops, the colonel pointed out that one regiment in his division was altogether physically unfit for combat.

The inner conflict of rational thinking as against military discipline cropped up again when Wilck was asked if German resistance was petering out.

He said:

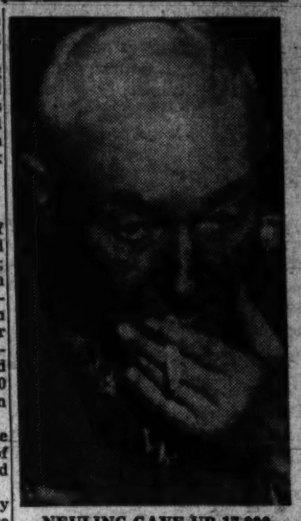
"Even if you surround them in pockets, the German soldiers will fight to the end to carry out the Fuehrer's orders. One has hope, but the faith is missing."

Discussing his defense of Aachen, Colonel Wilck revealed that his predeccesor, the commandant who rejected the American ultimatum for the surrender of the city, was relieved of command shortly thereafter.

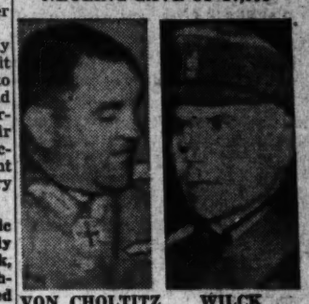
Knew Hopelessness

Colonel Wilck entered Aachen on October 12, knowing the situation to be hopeless. In taking over command of the city Wilck knew he had been handed a forlorn undertaking and two days later he radioed his corps headquarters recommending surrender or, as an alternative, fighting his troops out of the city toward the northeast. He was turned down flatly on both counts.

When asked why he had not immediately surrendered the city instead of waiting eight days to do just that, Wilck replied stiffly that his conscience, plus 28 years' service, plus the prospect of a generalship forbade quick surrender.



NEULING GAVE UP 17,000



VON CHOLTITZ WILCK
. . . yielded, but reluctantly

Besides, he said, he had been ordered to hold to the last man and that the order had come directly from the Fuehrer's headquarters.

After his suggestion to surrender Aachen had been rejected higher up, Colonel Wilck got down to the business of defending the city with his makeshift troops, including elements of three regiments of his division.

One regiment was composed exclusively of old men and cripples and another regiment had already been decimated in the fighting.

Only 500 Available

Wilck set up his headquarters in the Quellenhof Hotel, where considerable ammunition and food had been stored.

Shortly after the American ultimatum was served on October 17, fighter-bombers and self-propelled 155's made the Quellenhof untenable and the command post was moved to a bunker on the northeast edge of the city.

From there Wilck conducted the rest of his retreat until the morning of October 21, when his daily strength reports showed no more than 500 men available for duty and his ration and ammo returns indicated the city could hold out no longer than six hours.

During the entire operation Wilck was in radio contact with his corps headquarters, but just prior to the surrender at noon he ordered the radio set dismantled. (Although his strength reports listed only 500 men available, nearly 1600 prisoners were rounded up in the city, the balance having become lost, cut off, or had just quit and gone in hiding.)

Strategy Effective

Colonel Wilck admitted that the American strategy of forcing the city from the east was effective.

Originally when the defense of Aachen was planned it was assumed the main assault would come from the south.

Another shock to the defenders, Wilck said, came from the self-propelled 155's and tanks. With consternation the colonel spoke of the 155 rifles. A shell from one of them had pierced three houses completely before exploding and wrecking a fourth.

In fact, the colonel was dismayed at the vast amount and mechanical excellence of all American materials. Likewise was he impressed by American manpower.

The colonel had no previous experience with General Huebner's First Division, but his adjutant, who had dealings with the First in Africa, had assured him that it was tough indeed and one of the best divisions in the American Army.

Address Interesting

After he had formerly surrendered in writing Colonel Wilck was granted permission to address his men. The text of that address is not without interest.

"Dear German soldiers: This is a painful occasion on which I must speak to you. I have been forced to surrender as ammunition, food and water are exhausted. Further fighting would be useless. I have acted against my orders, which direct that I should fight to the last man.

"At this time I wish to remind you that you are German soldiers and to ask you that you will always behave as such. I wish you all the best of health and a quick return to our fatherland when hostilities have ceased, so that you may help in the rebuilding of Germany.

"The American commander has told me that I cannot give you the 'sieg heil,' or 'heil Hitler,' but we can still do it in our hearts."

Most Experts Insist Postwar Crime Wave Can Be Prevented If U. S. Attacks Social Problems, Provides Full Employment

By Jane Eads
Associated Press Staff Writer

Will we have a crime wave after World War II?

Some officials say there won't be enough jail cells to hold all the law-breakers who'll show up on the Nation's police blotters. They point to the rising tide of juvenile delinquency, signs of returning gangsterism, a rash of spectacular sex crimes, and increased divorces as all indicating what the future holds. Crime waves follow wars, they add.

Others are more optimistic. They say that if we strengthen local defenses—the home, school, church, social service agencies and police controls—and see that everyone has a job and fair living standards, we can prevent chaos.

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says:

"What the postwar era will bring depends upon how well we can protect the home front. The American home is still the basis of our social order and the Nation will never be stronger than the home.

Lewis E. Lawes, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, said in a recent New York Times article that he believes there is no ground for the spreading fear that when "GI Joes lay down their guns for Uncle Sam many will pick up new ones and run amuck."

Depressions Aid Crime

Depression, Lawes warns, is one of the most potent contributors to crime. Unless economic security is assured after this war, he says, it will happen again.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, thinking in terms of young workers who leave home to take Government jobs or employment in war industries, was prompted to remark after the recent brutal sex-slaying of 18-year-old Dorothy Berrum, War Department employe:

"Parents must not let young people go where they must be responsible for themselves unless they are prepared. They must have enough self control even if the temptation is there to have a good time."

As officials outline it, this is the situation coincident with World War II:

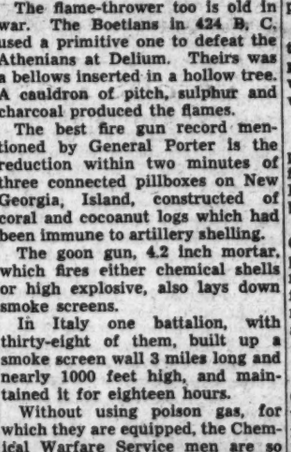
Youth Arrests Increase

There has been an annual increase in arrests of young people under 21 since Pearl Harbor.

Age 17 predominated among males arrested, and 18 among females arrested last year, for the first time in 12 years. Twenty-three per cent of all persons arrested were under 21 years of age.

More girls were arrested than boys. Arrests of boys under 18 increased 23.4 per cent, and girl arrests under 21 increased 47.9 per cent.

There are signs, says FBI Chief Hoover, of a return of gangsterism, with gang wars breaking out in areas where they thrived in years gone by. He adds that hijacking, shakedown rackets, black markets and bootlegging are "rapidly attaining the proportions of a national menace."



FBI CHIEF HOOVER
. . . no liberty without discipline.

The FBI's crime report bulletin for the first six months of 1944 showed an overall crime increase in the Nation of 3.7 per cent with automobile thefts heading the list.

The Children's Bureau and other agencies concerned with the welfare of youth say we may expect another crop of potential criminals if measures aren't taken at once by the home and community to lead today's children into the paths of good citizenship.

Records of 145 juvenile courts throughout the country show that in 1943 about 94,000 cases were disposed of, compared to 72,000 in 1942.

Constructive Action Urged

"Delinquency," says Miss Alice Nutt, of the Children's Bureau, "is an old problem, for which—not meeting it—we are paying the price. There is really not more delinquency, but more awareness on the part of public officials. We can't relax our efforts as we go along."

Finding cause for "deep concern" over the number of children "who give evidence of waywardness and lawlessness," a congressional committee proposed last September that a Federal commission to combat delinquency be established. The committee denied, however, any "conclusive evidence that delinquency has greatly increased in the country as a whole during the war period."

The group, known as the Senate Labor Subcommittee on War Time Health and Education, recommended establishment within the Office of War Mobilization of a commission for children and young people to set up a co-ordinated program to assure such "basic needs" as better housing, more adequate facilities and personnel for education, medical care, recreation, guidance and social services for children.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Alone to Carry on Glory Of Clan in Opera Season

By Marie McNair

IMAGINE! Only ONE Vanderbilt name appears on the roster of boxholders of the Metropolitan Opera this season! And that's Her Grace (Mrs. Cornelius), who will sit in Box 3 to carry on alone the glory of the Vanderbilts, for generations patrons of the opera.

Gone is the glitter of the Golden Horseshoe; the jewel-bedecked Astors, Morgans, the Whitneys and the Goulds—the "right people" speaking only to the "right people."

When the Met opens its sixty-first season next Monday night the boxes will be filled—yes—but by those who paid cash for them and didn't inherit them from a millionaire grandpapa who sometimes went as high as $250,000 to be able to say he owned a box at the opera.

Joseph Davies, one-time Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Davies have a box for the season. A newcomer is Senora de Batista, wife of the former President of Cuba, who is spending the winter in New York with Senora de Concheso, whose husband was until recently Cuban Ambassador to Washington.

Looks as though Mrs. Draper Boncompagni is preparing to spend a good bit of time in New York this season, for she has taken a box with Mrs. Bates Batcheller, a frequent visitor here.

Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal ambassador, has Box No. 13; Mrs. David K. E. Bruce, the former Ailsa Mellon, is in Box 30 for opening night and on Mondays, and the Marquis de Cuevas, that great opera and ballet enthusiast, won't be there—unless as a guest, for nowhere does his name appear on the list.

DID you ever go to a boxing party? No? Well, if you receive an invitation from Eduardo Danis, Minister-Counselor of the Spanish Embassy, and Irene de Danis, for December 26, you'll know what it's all about.

In Senora de Danis' native England it's customary for the servants to receive their Christmas boxes from the household the day after Christmas, which eventually came to be known as "boxing day."

Senora de Danis is toying with the idea of giving a party that day but NOT for the servants.

If you should happen to meet Armando Revoredo, Air Attache of the Peruvian Embassy, don't make the mistake of addressing him as "Colonel." He's a Brigadier General now, since Wednesday when the Chamber of Deputies in Lima voted him the promotion.

The dapper little flier, has been around Washington for several years, completed aviation training in California somewhat earlier. His wife, who now and then tries her hand at writing verse, and successfully too, is one of the best looking women in the diplomatic corps, and I might add, one of the best dressed.

THERE wasn't an inch of spaghetti to be found in Col. and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim's expansive kitchen when Martinelli, Metropolitan Opera tenor, was scheduled to appear to whip up his famous recipe.

But it was good publicity for the singer—who starred in the season's opening of the Washington Opera Guild's performance of "Il Trovatore" on Tuesday evening. The story went out that the noted artist would cook the spaghetti dish himself for the 100 or so guests who had been asked to supper after the opera.

Instead, the Guggenheims provided one of the most elaborate buffets, with turkeys and hams, seafood Newburgh and French pastries, and at 2 o'clock, the party was just getting off to a good start.

MRS. Thomas J. Walsh, widow of the Senator from Montana, is every bit as handsome as she was when she came to Washington more than 10 years ago—a bride of little more than a week and widowed in the same brief span of time.

In this city where "nothing is so constant as change" Mrs. Walsh still finds many old friends. She lunched with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, was guest of honor at a number of other fetes before leaving yesterday for her home in Havana. "Next time I come," she says, "I won't be in such a hurry, I'll stay longer." And everybody hopes that she means it.

Twice-Told Tales: Lady Mendl at a dinner in her honor: "I hope to see Paris in the spring and Lady ——— before the fall of her latest face-lift."

Miss Parker, Captain Engle Repeat Vows

Miss Elizabeth Parker daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Parker, Chevy Chase, yesterday was married to Capt. Horace E. Engle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Engle, Charleston, W. Va.

The 7:30 p. m. ceremony took place in Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church with the Rev. J. Hillman Hollister officiating.

Given in marriage by her father, bride was gowned in ivory satin and an heirloom rose-point lace veil. Her flowers were white roses and sweetpeas. Miss Suzanne Parker was maid of honor for her sister and wore ashes of roses satin and net with matching juliet cap. Bridesmaid was Miss Doreen Walker, Mount Kisco, N. Y., wearing a similar ensemble. Both carried bouquets of blue violets.

Lieut. Stanley O. Needham, jr., Fort Wayne, Ind., served as best man and ushering were Lieut. Thomas E. Frame, jr., Rydal, Pa., and Capt. Raymond J. Petline, Providence, R. I.

After a wedding trip to New York, the newlyweds will reside in Edgewood, Md.

Picture on Page 2

Miss Towar, Lieut. Channing Are Betrothed

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Towar, Pasadena, Calif., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sherwood Towar, to Lieut. Hayden Channing, USNR, son of Mrs. Hayden Channing, Boston and Lenox, Mass.

The wedding will take place next Wednesday in Pasadena. Miss Towar, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Towar, Grosse Point, Mich., is a graduate of West Ridge School, Pasadena. Lieutenant Channing received his degree from Harvard in 1937 and is a member of Union Club, New York. Before entering the service he was with National City Bank, New York.

His mother, who has resided in Washington from time to time, will return here this winter to occupy a house with her two daughters, Miss Kathleen Channing and Mrs. Victor Malcolm, London.

Sauntry—Kreuter

Mrs. Joseph M. Sauntry, this city, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Louise Sauntry, to Ensign Arthur Charles Kreuter, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kreuter, Holyoke, Mass.

The bride-elect is a graduate of Girls' Cathedral School, Duluth, Minn. Ensign Kreuter, a naval aviator, was graduated from the Naval Air Training Center, Corpus Christi, Tex.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Harris & Ewing Photo

"GOOD FORTUNE, madame, is in store for you," says Mrs. Eames MacVeagh, to Mme. Hurban, wife of the Czechoslovakian Ambassador. Mrs. MacVeagh will read palms at the forthcoming United Nations War Relief Bazaar to be held December 4, 5 and 6 at the Statler Hotel. At far right, Mrs. George Thorpe, general chairman of the bazaar, takes up a few deltails with Mrs. Edward Treglown

OLD FRIENDS FROM HAWAII found each other in Washington when Joseph Farrington, delegate from Hawaii, and Mrs. Farrington, entertained for the Governor of Hawaii and Mrs. Stainback. Left to right are Governor Stainback, Mrs. Farrington, Mrs. Stainback and Mr. Farrington

Military Memo: Patton Pattern

While General Heads East She's Visiting Family Here

By Peggy Preston

WHILE America's most spectacular general, George S. Patton, jr., is lustily pushing his tank battalions into the Saar, his diminutive, talented wife is quietly concerning herself with family affairs.

Since the Patton clan is fairly large and scattered, Washington has seen little of Mrs. Patton the past few years, but this particular holiday season finds her here for a visit with the local branch. She's dividing her time between her daughter, Mrs. Johnny Waters, and her sister, Mrs. Keith Merrill.

At the former's home is much to occupy the petite Grandmere Patton, in the persons of Masters George Patton (known at "Pat," a 3-year-old dead ringer for his famous grandfather) and John Knight Waters, jr. With their colonel dad a prisoner of war, they remain the reigning males of the household.

Up in Hamilton, Mass., Mrs. Patton was on hand a few weeks ago to welcome back her son-in-law, Lieut. Col. James Totten, wounded veteran of the European theater. The former Ruth Ellen Waters and the two Totten youngsters have claimed most of Mrs. Patton's time since the general left for overseas.

Traditionally press-shy Mrs. Patton's name seldom appears in print, despite the fact that she is what is known as good "copy." An able writer, she has published at least one book and innumerable magazine articles and stories. She speaks as skillfully as she writes and is generous with her time, speaking frequently before school, relief and army organizations.

GLIMPSES: Holidaying in Pinehurst, N. C., where Thanksgiving will be celebrated Thursday, is Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff, who expects to be joined there soon by her sister, Mrs. Arlene Tupper Wilks. Mrs. Marshall was guest of honor at a dinner given there by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Foster, Derby, Vt. Sharing spotlight was Sergt. George J. Gould, lately returned from 29 months in Pacific area, and Mrs. Gould. . . . Slated to return home Thursday are Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clark Woodward, who have been in Chicago, where he took part in opening radio program for Navy's Sixth War Drive exhibit. . . . Mrs. Stuart Godfrey, back from New York, where she witnessed a popular former serviceman make good on a career comeback Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall. He is Gygory Sandor, pianist, formerly stationed here with Army Air Force, who received ovation at concert, later was honored at Savoy Plaza reception given by Mrs. Martin Vogel. . . . When Maj. and Mrs. F. McKenzie Davidson celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at Army-Navy Club party last week they topped a three-tiered white cake with same miniature soldier and bride used at their wedding in Kentucky.

SPAATZ Saga: Everywhere that Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz goes, his daughter, Katharine, seems to be close behind.

First it was England, where Kate, a Red Cross Clubmobile girl, turned up at Eighth Air Force headquarters, had a reunion with her aviator dad. Lately it has been France. Her mother's hopes to the contrary, she went into the liberated republic shortly after the general had softened up the approaches. Letters from both say they've seen each other on several occasions.

Hurleys Plan To Make Home In Baltimore

Candles, white chrysanthemums and ferns banked the altar of Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church last evening for the ceremony that united Miss Eleanor Dumbar Strode and Walter Vincent Hurley, jr.

Bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Strode, this city and Mr. Hurley is son of Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, Hyattsville, Md.

Officiating at the 8:30 service was the Rev. J. Hillman Hollister. Given in marriage by her father, bride wore ivory satin, designed with long, fitted sleeves and circular train. Her fingertip length veil of illusion was caught with a coronet of seed pearls and she carried a bouquet of white violets and bouvardia held in a silver flower holder belonging to her great-grandmother.

Miss Audrey M. Strode was maid of honor for her sister. She was attired in gold satin and net with matching ostrich feathers in her hair and carried gold crysanthemums. Bridesmaids were Miss Peggy Hurley, Miss Diana Woodman, Miss Cora Burgess and Miss Mary Davis. They wore ensembles of moss green satin and net and carried gold and rust chrysanthemums.

PARTLY-GOERS are Admiral and Mrs. Olaf Hustvedr, bound for Mr. and Mrs. Farrington's recent cocktail fete that was attended by more than a hundred guests

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Wm. Ritchies Are Parents

Col. William L. Ritchie, USA, and Mrs. Ritchie, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, William L. Ritchie, jr., on Friday, November, at Columbia Hospital.

Here to greet the newest addition to the family, is the baby's aunt, Mrs. Congre Pratt, wife of Major General Pratt, USA, who arrived from Fort Worth, Tex., shortly before Master William's birth. She is staying at the Ritchie home at 2121 Kalorama rd., and dividing her time between hospital visits and her many friends in the city.

Mrs. Ritchie, a member of one of Washington's oldest and most distinguished families, is the former Miss Eleanor Preston, daughter of Ord Preston and the late Mrs. Preston.

Bennetts Plan Afternoon Fete For Kinneys

Among parties planned for this afternoon is the one to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bennett honoring Dr. and Mrs. Willard Kinney, N. J.

Will Leave Tomorrow

Dr. and Mrs. Kinney, who have spent the long Thanksgiving weekend here as house guests of Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas, have been entertained at several informal fetes during their stay. They will leave tomorrow for their home.

Today's 5 to 7 p. m. party will take place at the Bennett home on Calvert street. Among those to attend are Dr. and Mrs. William Hurbst, Dr. and Mrs. Lyle Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Lisle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hurwitz, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buckner, Mrs. James Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hudson and Miss Kathleen Wade.

Mrs. Smith Attends

In addition will be Mrs. L. Anderson Smith, Miss Kathleen Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cutting, Miss Charlotte Pumphrey, Louis Denet, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Keane, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hungerford, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Estes Brand, Lieut. and Mrs. Luke Waring, Lieut. William Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Steckman and several others.

Senate Ladies Sew and Knit Twice Weekly for Red Cross

By Martha Rhyne

OF A TUESDAY—and Thursday as well—Senate ladies don their best bibs and tuckers, pack their lunches and make their way to the Senate Office Building where they assemble surgical dressings, sew and knit for the Red Cross. Organization began during World War I and in the best tradition of the Senate, it's been kept up to this day, expanding all the while.

"I've met people and had good times I would otherwise have missed," says Mrs. Guy Gillette, who enthusiastically reels off dozens of names of ladies who attended Tuesday, first meeting since the election recess. Each lady brings her lunch—plus a nickel—for coffee or tea—and has half an hour during the work day to eat and visit. And, best of all, somebody always brings a "surprise"—a bowl of fruit or a lot of cookies.

Mrs. Peter Gerry, wife of the Rhode Island Senator, heads the organization while Mrs. Gillette supervises surgical dressings, and Mrs. Robert A. Taft, mother of three servicemen, is in charge of knitting projects.

Another mother of three fighting sons is Mrs. George A. Wilson, wife of Iowa's junior Senator, who regularly is on hand for the biweekly meetings.

THE TAFT BOYS are scattered all over—William Howard, a civilian, works in G-2 here at the War Department. Robert, a lieutenant in the Navy, is attending staff school in Newport, will be sent out again next month. He participated in the invasion of Salerno, Sicily, and received a citation for his work at Normandy. He's been in the Pacific, too!

His brother, Lloyd, an ensign in the Navy, is out there now. Sergt. Horace Taft, is in the Field Artillery, stationed in Texas.

James, George and John Wilson were all home for Christmas last year—together. And, though Mrs. Wilson has no definite news of Christmas furloughs, she says she always hopes. James, a lieutenant in the Field Artillery, is somewhere in France, so it's likely he'll spend the holiday on the Western front. George, another lieutenant, is stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., with the Armored Division and Pvt. John Wilson has just been transferred from the Armored Division to the Medical Corps, hangs his hat at Camp Chaffee, Ark.

MRS. HENRY WALLACE, who takes an active part in the work of the group, was on hand Tuesday for the opening. Her son, Bob, a captain in the Army, works for the Office of Strategic Services here, is vacationing this week.

Mrs. Walter F. George, whose son, Lieut. Joseph Marcus George, Navy pilot, has been missing in action since last year, joined the Senate ladies as did Mrs. John L. McClellan, whose step-son, Max, died in North Africa last year of spinal meningitis.

Through floods, earthquakes and fires of peacetime, through the more devastating horrors of wartime years, the Senate Ladies have always exceeded their quotas.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Married 12 Years, Wife's Heart Overflows With Joy and Husband Constantly Marvels at Their Happiness; But There Is One Complaint

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: After 12 years of married life, our love for each other is stronger today than when we got married,—much to my husband's amazement. He has always had a distrust of marriage; and he married me simply because he couldn't live apart from me; but with his fingers crossed, so to speak. From what I can learn, older men did their best to discourage him from marrying; and evidently some unhappy marriages among his friends made a strong impression on his mind. Therefore, our happy family life,—we have three children,—is a constant source of wonder to him.

This attitude of his has never worried me in the least; nor have I tried to forcibly change it. The fact that he realized, at 18, that I meant so much to him has contributed greatly to my happiness. I am so happy that, most of the time, I can feel it singing inside of me. The children and I are so important to his happiness and well being that I just smile to myself; and by taking good care of his home and children, and loving him more every day, I figure he will get over his idea in time.

He Never Freely Gives Her Gifts

HOWEVER, there is another attitude of his that puzzles me. I don't see why he should have it; and maybe it isn't worth thinking about; but I don't see why he should have it,—unless most husbands are like that. We both know how deeply he loves me; and how proud of me he is. He never goes anywhere without me, if he can possibly take me, and his manner is very attentive, too. But he doesn't put his feeling into words and is always disgusted with other men who show their feelings. Also, he hates to spend a lot of money on me,—for things that every woman likes. I mean such things as a watch, or a ring, or a good coat or a piece of furniture.

It isn't that he couldn't afford them. He could, if he bought them one at a time. It seems to be a principle with him. If any other man buys his wife a lovely watch or coat, he thinks the man is foolish, and says so. He loves to see me nicely dressed, but has a horror of buying me frills and furbelows. With a great deal of tact, I can always manage a few luxuries; but I would so love to have him give them willingly. All things considered, that should be his feeling. But should I just forget it? W. R.

Touchstone Of True Love

DEAR W. R.: To truly love, in the magnificent manner, that sings with joy, is to fully accept the beloved in unexpurgated version, without any nagging desire to remold his (or her) preciously individual cast of character or personality. And this is how you love your husband; and, also, how you are, by example, teaching him to love you, without his being aware of it.

You are manufacturing a fly for the ointment, in spending fleeting concern on his failure to dramatize his devotional feeling with willing gifts and words of poetic ardor These can never be more than token testimonials of love,—and where you have the reality in soul-satisfying abundance, what do tokens matter? In courtship, symbolic expressions of love spring involuntarily to mind, to build a bridge of communication and reassurance between two lives as yet not merged;—and so we have the traditional sweetheart custom of gift exchange, and stress on public parade of mutual regard, combined with much phrasing of feeling in tender words.

No Flourishes In Deep Unity

BUT after marriage, if true love exists and thrives, the ideal development to expect is a condition of unity so complete that no flourishes seem necessary, between the partners, to affirm or underscore it. And it has been remarked by the worldly wise that a husband who lavishes gifts on his wife, after vows of marriage, is nearly always a man trying to atone to his conscience (and, indirectly, to her) for a latent inability to love her exclusively or whole heartedly.

So my advice is: Don't measure your husband by other men. Pay no heed to the loot that other wives collect. Thank God your beloved gives you the greatest gift in his power to bestow,—the gift of his very self, which he gives you daily, by his quiet attitude of steadfast devotion. And add to your secret lore of things to smile about, the knowledge that material gifts from man to wife are, all too often, a counterfeit tribute, worthless in value as compared to a living demonstration of married love.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Lieutenant Pearce Bride of Major At Bolling Field

Bolling Field Chapel was the scene of a wedding yesterday at 8:30 a. m. when Lieut. Ruth C. Pearce, Wac, became the bride of Maj. Paul Agnew Conley of Alexandria, Va. Lieutenant Pearce's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Pearce, came from Seattle, Wash., for the ceremony, as did Mrs. T. J. Conley of Chicago, Ill., mother of the bridegroom.

Given in marriage by her father, bride wore a white uniform, carried a bouquet of gardenias and stephanotis. Mrs. Kenneth K. Leithold, sister of the bride, was matron of honor. She makes her home in New York, where her husband, Lieutenant Leithold, USNR, is stationed. Her dress was of gold crepe and she carried gardenias. Chaplain C. E. Zielinski, AAF, officiated.

Lieut. Col. James Barr Haines of Pittsburgh was best man. A breakfast and reception at the Bolling Field Officers' Club followed the rites. Couple left for a honeymoon at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. Both bride and bridegroom are assigned to headquarters, Air Transport Command here, where they met over a year ago. They will be at home at 1209 North Pitt st., Alexandria.

Bride attended University of Washington School of Music. Bridegroom, son of the late Dr. T. J. Conley of Chicago, attended Loyola University, Chicago. He has two brothers in service, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Conley, jr., Navy Medical Corps, and Capt. Raymond Conley, Army Medical Corps.

Donor Luncheon To Be Discussed

Sisterhood of the Adas Israel Congregation will meet at Synagogue tomorrow at 1:15 p. m. Board of directors will convene at 11 a. m. Refreshments will be served by the house chairmen. At 2 p. m. the general membership meeting will commence. Mrs. Hyman Berman is to give the opening prayer.

Mrs. Henry Gichner will preside at this meeting scheduled to wind up all details of the donor luncheon to be held at the Mayflower Hotel Monday, December 4.

Mrs. J. H. Dopkeen, sisterhood war bond chairman, will be on hand to fill new orders.

Harriet Goodman's Troth Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodman announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Ann Goodman, to Abram Samuels 3d, AUS, son of Irving Samuels and the late Mrs. Samuels, Allentown, Pa.

The prospective bridegroom is a graduate of Lehigh University, class of '42, and is now stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va. No date has been set for the wedding.

Leesburg's Mood Gala; Vets Home

Leesburg, Va., Nov. 25.—Service men at home on leave were among many entertained at several week-end parties in Leesburg. Others visiting in the community and returning from overseas duty make up most of the news of this section.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Rust, jr., Pvt. Robert Brundage and Mrs. Brundage and Miss Jane Rust entertained 70 or more guests at a cocktail party Sunday afternoon at the home of their mother, Mrs. W. F. Rust, near Leesburg.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Jackson were hosts to friends at a buffet supper Saturday evening in honor of Capt. Marvin Corlette, MC, AUS, and Mrs. Corlette, who are now making their home in Leesburg, and Capt. Albert VanDeventer Carr, AUS, and Mrs. Carr, of Fort Sill, Okla., who are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Irene Loveless.

Corpl. Millard E. Rives, Army Air Corps, Greenville, S. C., spent the weekend at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rives. Also in the Rives' home for the weekend were their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Jeffrys, Baltimore.

Lieut. Comdr. Gerald C. Gross, USN, and Mrs. Gross, Washington, and Lieut. Robert T. Bly, USNR, also of Washington, were weekend guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merwyn C. Bly.

Returns From Africa

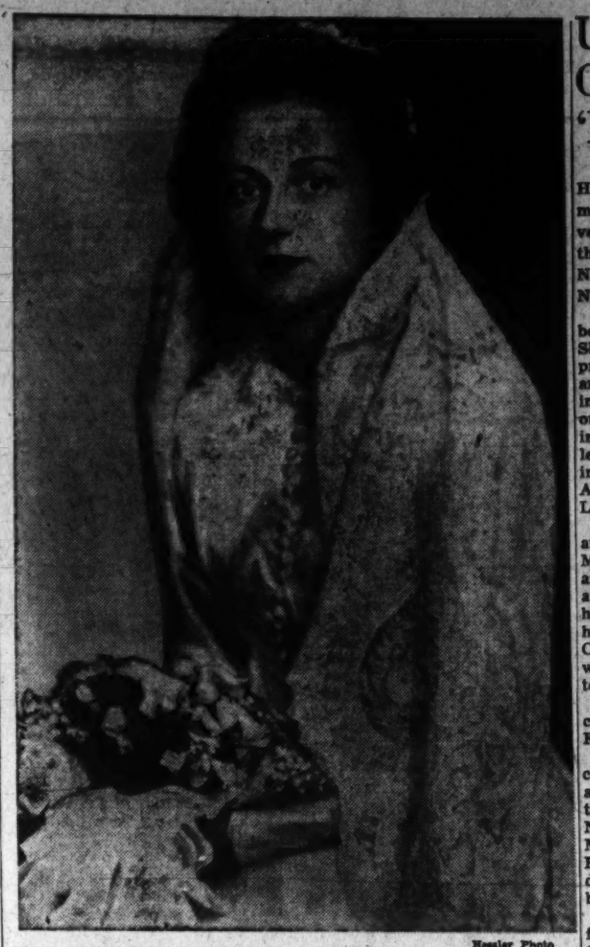
Capt. Tyler Ford, U. S. military liaison officer, and his wife of Nairobu, Kenya Colony, East Africa, are spending some time with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Ford. Captain Ford has been on duty with the Military Intelligence Department in Africa for the past 20 months. Following his leave, he will be transferred to a station in this country.

Mrs. Alfred B. Seccombe was the guest this week of Mrs. Griffith Dodson, jr., in Richmond and attended the wedding Monday evening of Miss Yvonne Divine Johnson, formerly of Leesburg, and Lieut. (j. g.) Luther B. Jenkins, USNR, in St. James Church, Richmond. The bride is daughter of the late Arthur Divine, Leesburg, and Mrs. Branch Johnson, Richmond.

Back in this country after two years' service in the South Pacific are Corpl. Carroll Kephart and Sergt. Billy Freeman, members of the First Marine Division. Both young men arrived at San Diego, Calif., Friday with other Marines, and called their parents. Corporal Kephart is son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Kephart, of near Leesburg, and Sergeant Freeman is the son of George P. Freeman, Bloomfield. Both boys attended Leesburg High School. Corporal Kephart was graduated in the class of 1941. He went overseas in June, 1942, and has since been in the South Pacific. Sergeant Freeman saw service in Iceland before going to the South Pacific. Both are veterans of Guadalcanal, New Britain and Peleliu campaigns.

Back to Brooklyn

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25.— Mrs. John Valentine, wife of Lieutenant Commander Valentine, USN, and her young son, John, have returned to their home in Brooklyn, N. Y., after spending several days with Mrs. Arthur L. Newman.



Hessler Photo

CAPTAIN'S BRIDE is Mrs. Horace E. Engle whose marriage to Captain Engle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Engle of Charleston, W. Va., was solemnized yesterday. The former Miss Elizabeth Parker, the bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Parker of Chevy Chase, Md. (Story on Page 1)

United Nations Club Features 'Hindu Night'

Ragini Devi, and her two gifted Hindu dancers, Indrani and Namoura, in rainbow-colored floating veils and swirling skirts, will bring the cultural dances of India to "A Night in Hindustan" at the United Nations Club tonight.

Ragini Devi's career in India has been unique in the annals of art. She was the first to rediscover the present Katha-kali dance-drama and other forgotten classical dances in her stage performances throughout India, evoking national interest in ancient dances. She danced and lectured at many universities there including Benares, Madras, Andhra, Annamali and at the University of London.

She also gave command performances for the ruling Princes of Mysore, Patiala, Bhavnager, Jind and Travancore. In London, Paris and New York, her performances have received wide acclaim. As a highlight of the United Nations Club program, the captivating Marwari Festival Dance will be done to the beat of a large copper drum.

Preceding the recital, an Indian curry dinner will be featured in the Flag Room of the clubhouse.

Among those sending in early acceptances are the Misses Krishna and Bhagwati Bajpai, daughters of the India Agent General; K. A. D. Naoroji, Miss Santosh Majindra, S. M. Ahmed, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. R. McReynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hayes, Miss Suzanne Rosenberg.

Also Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Mrs. Stuart Godfrey, wife of General Stuart now in India, Col. Sir Vivian Gabriel, B. A. M.; Mrs. John Goodell, Col. and Mrs. Charles Kincaid, Lieut. Col. John A. MacGregory, Mrs. R. H. Arnold, and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. S. T. Lawton.

Down Virginia Way: 'Fields' Smaller

Fox Hunting Tops Docket Of Holiday Social Events

By Nina Carter Tabb

Fox hunts in Virginia and Maryland kept the Thanksgiving season gay, although "fields" were small compared with those of former years.

Middleburg Hunt with Daniel C. Sands and Miss Charlotte H. Noland as joint masters, met as usual Thursday morning at Foxcroft School. There a gathering of more than fifty watched the riders move off down the driveway to cast hounds across the road and start a fox for a run over rolling fields.

Later Miss Noland and students at Foxcroft were hostesses to parents and neighborhood residents at a hunt breakfast. In the afternoon the annual basketball game between the school's two teams was held and that evening visitors were entertained at dinner.

Several Hunts Take Place

With Dr. A. C. Randolph as master, the Piedmont Hunt met Tuesday and again Friday. Yesterday the Farmington Hunt, Dr. J. P. Jones and Rodger R. Rinehart, joint masters, met at The Kennels. Wednesday, the Montpelier Race Meet will take place at the estate of Mrs. Marion du-Pont Scott.

Other meets in this vicinity which opened for the season recently include the Casanova, Mrs. William Gulick, jr., master, to be held each Tuesday and Saturday; the Cobbler, Mrs. S. Prentice Porter, master, each Thursday; Warrenton, Amory S. Carhart, master, to be held Wednesday and Saturday. Thanksgiving meet was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Day.

Blue Ridge Hunt, Alex MacKay Smith, master, meets twice weekly and Green Spring Valley is held three times a week.

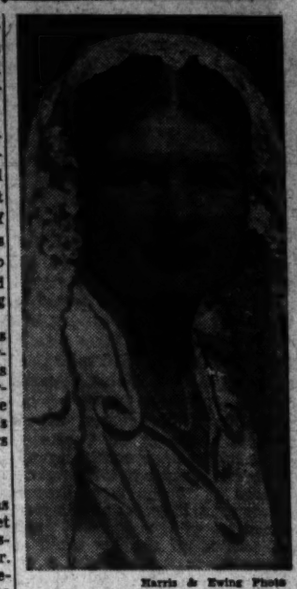
Colonel Horgan a Visitor

Lieut. Col. Edmund Horgan who is on duty at Foster General Hospital, Jackson, Miss., flew up to Virginia a few days ago and spent a short while at his home, "Ashleigh," near Delaplane.

Miss Sarah Warren has returned to her home in Warrenton from Pittsburgh, where she went to attend the wedding of Lieut. Jane Calvert, Wac, Warrenton and Capt. Arthur Powell Gray 3d, Richmond, which took place last week.

Miss Ann Bolling Jones, Richmond, has arrived in Warrenton, where she will be the technician in charge of Dr. W. R. Pretlow's laboratory, which will be opened soon. Miss Jones will make her home with Mrs. J. Alfred Austin while here.

Mrs. John Rawlings came up from Washington to spend several days at The Plains this week and stayed with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry C. Skinker.



Harris & Ewing Photo

MRS. DAVID L. WHITE
. . . will live here

David Whites To Make Home In Washington

Miss Betsy Aron, daughter of Mrs. Everson Ritchie and Harold Cuthrie Aron of New York, was married yesterday to David Linden White of Washington, son of the Rev. Linden Harris White of New Bedford, Mass., and of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Heatley White.

Ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father at Church of the Ascension at 4 p. m. Assisting was the Rev. Vincent L. Bennett.

Given in marriage by her mother, bride wore a princess gown of white satin made with sweetheart neckline, long sleeves and court train. Her veil of duchess and Brussels lace was the gift of her grandmother, the late Mrs. John Ritchie. She carried a prayer book with white flowers.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon of New York and Miss Katharine Innerarity, Bronxville, attendants, wore royal purple velvet princess gowns with hats of fuchsia ostrich tips. They carried cascade bouquets.

Lieut. (j. g.) Linden Harris White, jr., USNR, was best man. Ushers were Lieut. Comdr. George Keith Funston, USNR; president-elect of Trinity College, and the Rev. James O. Carson, jr., headmaster of the Choir School of St. Thomas Church, New York.

News of Annapolis and Naval Academy

Whirl of Horse Shows, Races, Dinner-Dances A Respite to Vacationing Students, Residents

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25.—This looks like one of the gayest weekends Annapolis has experienced in recent months, with many of the young people home from school for the Thanksgiving holiday, and almost everyone entertaining house guests over the holiday.

The horse show and race meet held Thanksgiving Day by the Parole Hunt Club drew numerous entries and a large throng of spectators, and the annual turkey dinner and dance of All Hallows Parish, also on Thanksgiving Day, attracted a record-breaking crowd.

In Annapolis, there were numerous Thanksgiving dances in addition to the formal hop at the Naval Academy, and this weekend will see the usual gay gatherings at the North Severn Officers Mess and parties among the Navy people.

The annual dinner of St. Anne's Parish, Annapolis, will be held in the parish house December 7. Mrs. R. Thornton Strange is general chairman and Mrs. Carey L. Meredith is in charge of tickets. There will be the customary bazaar.

Raya Garbousova, Russian cello virtuoso, was heard in a concert at St. John's College November 22, the program attracting a large group of music lovers.

Announce Marriage

Mr. and Mrs. Norman E. Carr, Mayo, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mildred Norman Carr, to Sergt. William Walters on September 15. Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Howes were the only attendants. Mrs. Howes, the former Miss Vivian Byron Carr, sister of the bride, also was recently married. Sergeant Walters is stationed in Washington.

Mrs. Helen Ross, wife of Comdr. Philip H. Ross, USN, head of Submarine Training Activity in Manitowoc, Wis., sponsored the United States submarine Mapiro, when it was launched last week at the yards of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co. Mrs. Roy Hewitt, wife of Captain Hewitt (MC), AUS, of Tucson, Ariz., was matron of honor at the launching.

Rosses Will Visit

Commander and Mrs. Ross and their son, Philip Harold Ross, jr., will arrive here next month for a visit with Mrs. Ross' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Jones of Weems Creek. Mrs. Ross will make her home here while Commander Ross is serving overseas.

Capt. Thomas B. McMurtrey, USN, and Mrs. McMurtrey announce the birth of a son November 15 at the Naval Academy Hospital.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Edward Berger held open house for members and friends of St. Anne's Parish Sunday, November 19, from 4 to 7:30 p. m. in their home.

Morrows Have Guests

Lieut. Richard C. Morrow, USNR, and Mrs. Morrow had visiting them last weekend Mrs. Edgar Kirby of Petersburg, Va., and Mrs. Morrow's sister, Mrs. Prentice Kinser, wife of Major Kinser (MC), AUS, of Charlottesville.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Laurance DuBose have returned from a short visit to New York City, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walker White. Admiral DuBose has been spending a short leave with his family at their home in Wardour after being on sea duty.

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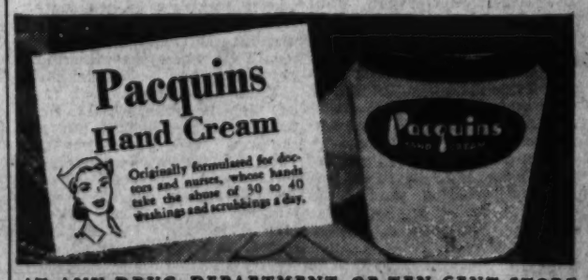
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Guild's Exhibit Will Open Today

By Jane Watson

The adage about strength in numbers does not hold in respect to the display of the Artists' Guild of Washington, which opens this afternoon at the Corcoran Gallery. With about half as many entries as last year, the impression given is of a stronger show.

While the Artists' Guild is only three years old, it already has an established place in the art life of the city. A membership of less than 50 brings together a group of men and women of diversified interests and tastes, who have in common the fact that they are all actively engaged in creative work, mainly in painting and sculpture. As might be expected, the war has cut into the original membership, but we note that even some of those who have been away from Washington have managed to send in entries.

Often in a display of this kind, it is considered indelicate to stress the fact that the works are for sale. But in this instance, prices appear in the catalogue beside each listed item, thus indicating a healthy and realistic attitude toward an old bugaboo of museum presentation. The other day we heard of a show held in a town out west which was entirely sold out, an indication that the idea of possession is beginning to supersede that of uplift. We imagine that there must be a certain satisfaction in the feeling that a visit to a museum is a means of bestowing good on one's self, but promotion of purchase has too often been associated with "doing good" to the artist. There is nothing sordid about the fact that a lasting source of enjoyment can be obtained at the expense of a little cash.

Members' Committee Chooses

In the selection of work for exhibition, the Artists' Guild calls in no outside jury, and since there are no awards there is no other reason for doing so. There was, however, an exhibition committee of 10 members, which chose from among three entries submitted by each of their fellow artists. This year it was decided to limit display to one work apiece, which accounts for the reduced size of the show. In some instances, larger works have been entered as if to compensate for the restriction on numbers. Because of the proportions of the gallery, these appear to have an advantage over the smaller exhibits. But on the other hand, this is a sales show and smaller painting and sculptures are better suited to the average home.

Most of the artists represented are well known to Washington, and as is always the case in a group display of this type, some appear to their best advantage where others do not. The sculpture seems particularly strong this year, and varied in character, from Heinz Warneke's smooth, dark "Mother Cat and Kitten," Dorothea Greenbaum's hunched and solidly composed limestone camel, and Lilian Saarinen's hollow ceramic "Hippopotamus" to the figure pieces of Mary Knollenberg, Pietro Lazzari, Sarah Silberman, Ann Wolfe, and the large-scale unfinished outdoor piece by Leonore Straus.

Among the paintings, the two

"YOUNG DANCER" by Sarah Baker, oil painting, is being shown in the third Annual Exhibition by the Artists Guild of Washington opening this afternoon at the Corcoran Gallery of Art

representing the greatest departure from the usual styles of their originators are those by Paul Arlt and Alida Conover. Landscapes include a lovely, serene work in greys and browns by Margaret Gates, Frances Foote's "Lime Quarry," Mary Bradley Watkins' "Promise of Heat," and Eugen Weisz' "Fall in Virginia." There are several good portraits, but none of the formal, commissioned type. Still lifes range from Laura Douglas' decorative "Japonicas" to Carl Nyquist's arrangement of familiar objects. There are many others worth noting, too numerous for individual mention here. Not to be overlooked is the small group of prints and drawings, on display in the atrium cases. The exhibition will continue on view through December 13.

Forain Exhibit Continues

Not to be missed is the exhibition of paintings, drawings, and prints by the French artist, Jean Louis Forain, which will remain on view at the Caresse Crosby Gallery, 1606—20th st. through December 5.

Although black and whites by Forain have been displayed in Washington, this is the first time that a group of his oils has been shown. It is a small and choice assemblage, consisting of loans from private collections and museums, as well as a few paintings which are still in the hands of the dealers.

Generally one thinks of Forain as a brilliant, bitter satirist. It has been said that the difference between him and Daumier is that the latter had a love for humanity, an over-simplification, as most such statements are. Forain had his own terse way of saying things. But what he had to say, particularly in connection with the last war, comes across to us now with sharpness and intensity.

Music Calendar

TODAY

National Orchestra. Helen Traubel, soloist. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.
Recorded concert. Petworth Branch Public Library, 4 p. m.
Fanny Rose Hembest, piano; Virginia Houghton, soprano. Y. W. C. A., 4:30 p. m.
Lewis Atwater, organ; George Irving Chandler, tenor. All Souls Unitarian Church, 5 p. m.
Recorded concert. Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 5 p. m.
Oscar Shumsky. Violin recital. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.
Ragini Devi. Dance recital. United Nations Club, 9 p. m.

TOMORROW

Emanuel Vardi. Viola recital. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Orchestra. Nathan Milstein, soloist. Constitution Hall, 8:30 p. m.
Thomas Costaggini, tenor; Malton Boyce, piano. Y. M. C. A., 8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

Marine Band Orchestra. Barracks Hall, 8:15 p. m.
Roslta Renard and Armando Palacios. Duo-piano recital. Pan American Union, 9 p. m.

THURSDAY

Hazel Arth. Song recital. Arts Club, 8:30 p. m.
Benefit concert for organ fund. Woodrow Wilson High School, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Friday Morning Music Club. Barker Hall, 11:30 a. m.
Marine Band. Barracks Hall, 12:30 p. m.
Clarence Cameron White. Violin recital. Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m.
Navy Band Orchestra. Harry Houdashel, soloist. Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.
National Symphony Forum. Hans Kindler, speaker; Lieut. James R. Wolfe, piano. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAY

National Orchestra. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.

Marjorie Azmot, mezzo-soprano, will be soloist at New York Avenue Presbyterian Church today at 8 p. m. Charles Dana Beaschler will direct the 100-voice chorus in Maunder's "Praise the Lord."

Guild Prizes For Quartets Are Awarded

Robert Doellner of Connecticut and Camargo Guarnieri of Brazil are the winners of the two $1000 prizes offered by the Radio Corp. of America in the first western hemispheric contest for the best string quartets submitted by composers of North and South America. The contest was originated and sponsored by the Washington Chamber Music Guild, of which Marcel Ancher is the founder. Six other quartets were judged to be of such merit that honorable mention was given to the composers: Jean Berger, Louis Gesensway, Wallingford Riegger, Jose Ardevol, Juan A. Garcia Estrada and Claudio Santoro.

The judges were Claudio Arrau, Jasha Heifetz, Wanda Landovska, Ernest MacMillan, William Primrose, Charles Seeger, Germaine Tailleferre and Edgar Varese; representing the Guild were Marcel Ancher, Ana del Pulgar de Burke and Mishel Piastro. The winning quartets will be performed in Washington this season by the Chamber Music Guild string quartet and in New York's Town Hall on March 19.

Doellner was born March 25, 1899, in Manchester, Conn. He studied harmony with Robert H. Prutting, violin with Leopold Auer and composition with Cecil Burleigh. At present he is teaching composition in the Hartford School of Music. Works of his have been performed by the Hartford and Rochester Civic Orchestra. His quartet, the only one he has composed, was the last to be received, arriving the day before the contest closed.

Muriel Henshen, soprano; Charlotte Shear, pianist; and Frances MacCartney, mezzo-soprano, new members of the Friday Morning Music Club, will present the program for this week's meeting in Barker Hall, YWCA, at 11:30 o'clock. Members of the armed forces are invited to attend without guest cards.

Hans Kindler Comments

Rarely Heard Symphony To Be Played by Orchestra

Prelude and Fugue in D Minor—Handel-Kindler

(This is the third of a series of articles presented by The Washington Post and written by the conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra on compositions to be performed this season. This concert takes place this afternoon in Constitution Hall, with Helen Traubel, soloist.)

The Prelude and Fugue by Handel are based on the first two movements of his Fifth Concerto Grosso in D minor. Romain Rolland insists that Handel's instrumental music is in the nature of a constant improvisation, and should preserve this character in performance.

TRAUBEL

"When you have studied with minute care each detail, obtained from your orchestra an irreproachable precision, tonal beauty and finish, you will have done nothing unless you have made the face of the improvising genius rise from the work." Nowhere does this penetrating observation apply more fitly than in the case of this overture, and it is with the thought of the great French writer in mind that I hope my transcription will be understood and accepted.

"Haffner" Symphony—Mozart

Although during the comparatively short course of existence of the National Symphony we have played nearly a dozen of Mozart's symphonies, including besides the famous final three in G Minor, in E-flat, and C Major (the "Jupiter"), a number of the earlier and lesser known ones, the "Haffner" Symphony has been performed only in our Watergate concerts. This was only because of an "embarrassment of riches" where Mozart's works are concerned, and the involuntary omission will be rectified this afternoon.

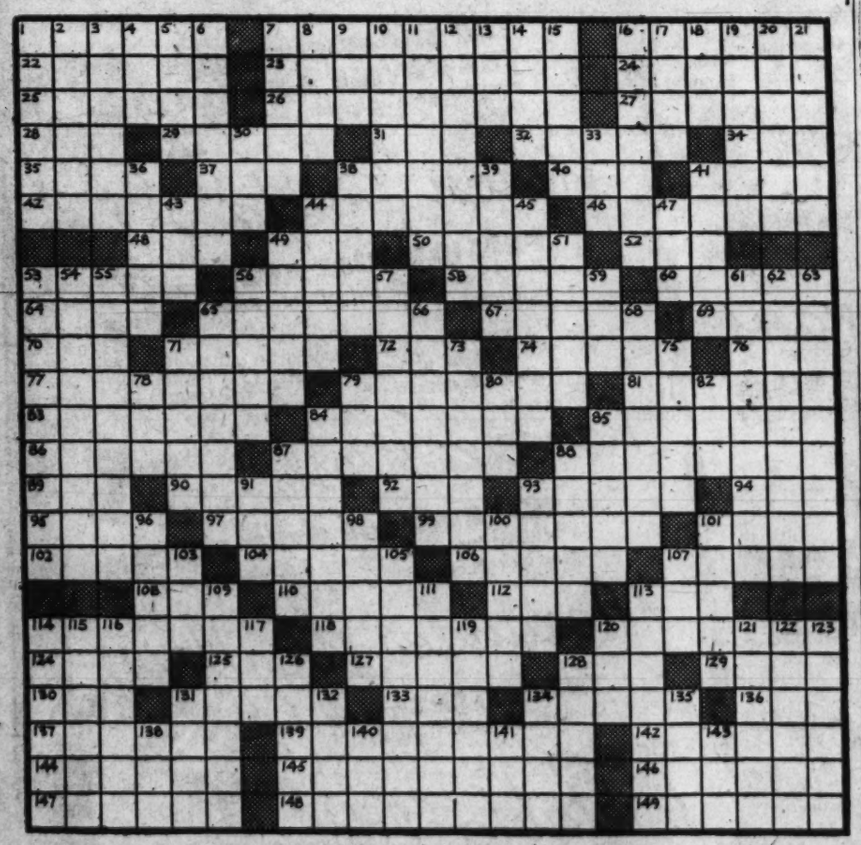
Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody—Liszt-Kindler

The concert will end with a transcription for orchestra of the superb Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt, originally written for the piano.

Traubel

And between these different works, Helen Traubel of Metropolitan Opera fame will sing the songs from Beethoven's "Egmont" known as the "Claerchen Lieder" and, in the second half, the deeply moving scene from the last act of Die Walkuere by Wagner, in which Brunnhilde begs Wotan's forgivness for having disobeyed his orders out of her love for Siegmund.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE CORNER



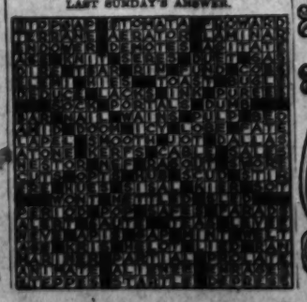
ACROSS.

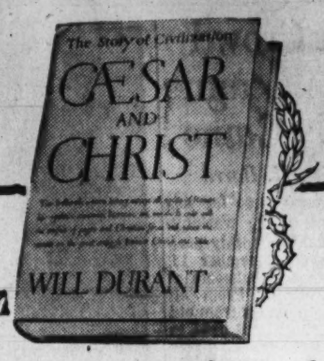
1 Distant views
7 Formal march of horsemen
16 Stylish
22 Cone
23 Begins
24 Prevail on
25 Modeling tool
26 Narrative
27 Popular outcry
28 Indite
29 Meanings
31 A century
32 Greasy
34 Russian river
35 Units of work
37 Whirlwinds of the Faroe Islands
38 Clearing
40 Dance step
41 Onion
42 Remainder
44 Washington state of California
46 Completes
48 Historical science
49 Drinking cup
50 Sepoia
52 Belongs
53 Stockings
56 Olive
58 Carvyels
60 Metal strings
64 Regrets
65 Fabricated
67 Emissary
69 U. S. coin
70 Surface measures
71 Fermentation
72 A snare
74 Ruinous substance from trees
76 Dressed pelt
77 Woman gigantic in size or power
79 Environment
81 Goal
83 Ice pendants
84 Harmony
85 Accurate
86 Expressed disdain
87 Australian parrot
88 Argumentative
89 Eskimo
woman's knife
90 Meditations for November
92 Electric unit of reluctance
93 Flags
94 Exclamation of surprise
96 Last Indian chief
97 Creator
99 Enjoined authoritatively
101 Gala
102 Not leaning
104 Coarse cotton drilling
106 Gingivitis
107 Surges
108 Slight flap
110 Oboe opening
112 Asiatic country; post.
113 June bootie
114 Makes even
116 Set at Liberty
120 Barnyard king
124 Thickened part of milk
125 Spread out
127 Walk over heavily
128 Satchel
129 Particular kind
130 Steal from
131 Helene
133 Jewish organization
134 Pushes with the head
136 Preserve
137 Asiatic country
139 Medley or mixture
142 Vegetable and meat dish
144 Insignificantly
145 Third anniversary
146 Bright yellow bird
147 Betters
148 Upside down position
149 Toasted

DOWN.

1 Eventide
2 To be infixed
3 Swedish measure
4 Overturn
5 Aviators of achievement
6 Weighty
7 Sepulchral stone chests
8 Insects
9 By way of
10 Arrive at
11 Truthfully
12 Driver of a desert beast
13 Gnawed
14 Disavow
15 Bar legally
16 Great
timezone
17 Confederate
18 The gums
19 To amount to
20 Company of stage performers
21 Coarse woolen materials
30 Fixed charge
33 Lower level of a room
36 Pathogen
38 Bunch of anything
39 River valleys
41 Three-dimensional
43 Daman
44 Laughable
45 Flabby
47 Tugers for a large fire
49 Bewails audibly
51 Table implement
53 Thankfulness
54 Told privately
55 Dazed
56 Waste matter
57 Perfecter
59 Swallow
61 Hollywood
62 Make a definite statement of
63 Expends
65 Liberty
66 Revolved around
68 Played on a small drum
71 Creek
73 Spoke rapidly
75 Kruditions
78 Comport oneself
79 Rocky peak
80 Brazilian
maraw
82 Place of burial
84 Defrauder
85 Rabbit
87 Coagulated
88 Wizard
91 Stuffing
93 Prostrate
96 Group of eight
98 Genus of
gurnets
100 Form into ringlets
101 Primary
103 Seaman
105 Many-footed
107 Also
109 Proves false
111 Germans
113 Gentle jogging pace
114 Grate harshly over
115 Specialty selected body
116 Courteous
117 A throne
119 Sum
120 Hank of twine
121 Important
businessman
123 Shoulder angle of a bastion
Leased
126 Abyss
128 General figure
131 Embellish
132 Water cock
134 Broken seat of grain
135 Inhabitant of Cameroon
138 Orb
140 Metallic
disrepair
141 Long, narrow inlet
143 Female
kangaroo

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER.





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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

Prewar Crowd Attends League Monthly Game

By Marian H. Barre

The largest turnout so far this season competed in the Washington Bridge League's monthly master point game on November 15, almost filling the new ballroom at the Hotel Shoreham. From all sides there were murmurs from old timers, "This is the way it used to be before the war." But it's a new generation that now plays duplicate bridge, and representative of it were the winners, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salvatorel, who that night won their first national point.

Congratulations are still pouring in on the couple, for a first-time win is a big event. Runners-up were J. G. Stone and John Darsey, who lost by 2 match points, top score being 172 to 170. It has been the lot of the Stone-Darsey partnership to finish second in a number of games this season, heretofore Kathan-Webber held the record as perennial runners-up.

Third place went to Dr. N. J. McHugh and Dr. W. H. Gorton, 169 points, for a 6-point lead over Mrs. Gorton, who was paired with Mrs. Mildred Linderman. D. C. amateur champs only a year ago, these ladies have rapidly come to the front.

Since this month contains five Wednesdays, the Agriculture Bridge Club will hold an extra session on November 29, at the Euclid Studios, Mrs. D. E. Stephan directing. On these occasions members are permitted to invite guests. January, 1945, is another "five-Wednesday month, and so is May, hence, there are four guest-nights in Agriculture's 1944-45 season.

Won in Another Group

Just to show he could do it, Louis Salvatorel won again in the Capital City Chess Club's duplicate series. His partner was General Odic, who wears the rosette of the French Legion of Honor. Bridge, the international language, sufficed for a good partnership.

Mrs. Olive Peterson of Philadelphia, is national chairman for women's events in the national championships, which open officially on December 4, at the Hotel Brighton in Atlantic City. She arrives on the second, with a promise from Secretary McKenna that she may run some single-session master point practice games on Saturday and Sunday. Such extra-curricular events have never been tried before. Another innovation is a tea for women players on Wednesday afternoon while they wait for the final score.

Events on program include the following championships: women's teams of four, mixed pairs, board-a-match teams of four, amateur pairs, and open pairs. Besides these main attractions, special one-round games will be held every afternoon and evening of the week, winners receiving two master points each, runners-up, one.

Federal Event Scheduled

Another master-point event occurs this week. It is the Federal Bridge League's monthly pair contest, scheduled for Tuesday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock at Wardman Park Hotel. The game is open to nonmembers also.

Results of the Federal team game of November 21: Gruesome Foursome 15½ boards out of 24, Section A; Section B, Skyrockets 16½ out of 27; Section C, The Gripers 17½ out of 27; Section D, the Yanks 18½ out of 24.

WHAT SWELL EATING these ducks made. Joe Turner and Ralph Murdock are pictured with a flock of the birds, some of the first brought down this season

All-Time Score of 500 Missions Is Bombardment Group Aim

Setting the all-time record of 500 combat missions over German occupied territory is the boast of the B-25 Bombardment Group of which T/Sgt. **John Goolsby,** 1372 Randolph st., is a member. Sergeant Goolsby's group has logged 29,000 hours, dropped 11,500 tons of high explosive bombs, sunk or damaged 205 German ships, and damaged or destroyed 481 German aircraft.

Second Lieut. **Aubrey Ross,** 3215 Chestnut st., has arrived overseas and is flying combat missions in Italy. His group, a veteran of more than 100 missions in that theater, has attacked oil refineries, rail installations, and aircraft factories in Germany, Austria, France, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Italy.

Rounding out his 22nd month of overseas duty with the 12th Air Force B-25 bombardment group, T/Sergt. **John Goolsby,** 1372 Randolph st., is entitled to wear three gold bars on the left sleeve of his service coat. According to the War Department, each member of the U. S. Army is authorized to wear an additional gold bar for each six months period spent overseas.

Pfc. **Albert Goodwin,** 3111 Nichols ave. se., is a vehicle driver transporting vital supplies to a B-24 Liberator Air Base in England where Eighth Air Force bombers are serviced and reconditioned.

Veteran of two amphibious assaults and 28 months overseas, Pfc. **Louis Baracarola,** 612 Evarts st., is on his way home under the Army rotation system. Carrying urgent dispatches by jeep through sniper-infested jungle, he won the Driver's Award for outstanding performance of his duties.

Transferred Nearer Home

Arriving in the United States on the hospital ship Marigold were Maj. **Ernest Michaelson,** 4713 3d pl., and Pvt. **Howard Friedman,** 200 Rhode Island ave. These patients first were stationed at a general hospital and then transferred to Army hospitals nearer their homes.

One of the Air Service Command soldiers selected to go to France to aid in the task of keeping bombers and fighters hammering at Germany was Lieut. Col. **Irving Turman,** 3000 39th st. He was flown across the Channel to an advanced airfield where United States aerial attacks are planned.

Completed Thirty-ninth Mission

Technical Sergt. **Bert Prendergast,** son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Prendergast, 1727 Massachusetts ave., recently completed his thirty-ninth mission over enemy territory. Technical Sergeant Prendergast is a radio-gunner on a B-17 Flying Fortress in Italy, but was originally with the Eighth Air Force in England, where he received the Air Medal.

Cpl. William Durrer, son of Mrs. H. Durrer, Rt. 3, Alexandria, Va., is one of a group of highly skilled aircraft mechanics who were recently commended for having shattered world records repairing battle-damaged aircraft. Mechanics and technicians are working on a 24-hour schedule at this assembly and repair depot, largest in the European theater of operations.

Trying to make life as pleasant as possible for the men overseas, the Allied governments furnish as much recreation and entertainment as the war will permit. Recently, Corpl. **William Carr,** son of Mrs. L. H. Carr, 1225 North Adams st., Arlington, Va., was given a well earned furlough in Rome. There he visited the Colosseum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the Pantheon.

Wounded in the left foot by a German bullet while advancing with his infantry battalion near St. Lo, Staff Sergt. **Samuel Inoff,** 5810 4th st., is now doing clerical work while completing a convalescent period at a U. S. Army station hospital in England.

Technical Sergt. **William Barkley,** son of Mrs. I. C. Barkley, 1701 16th st., recently cleared through the aerial port of debarkation at the Washington National Airport, Army Air Base, on his return to the United States after 2½ years overseas.

Expert Also Makes Hobby Of Fingerprint

Fingerprint expert assigned to the Provost Marshal's office at Pampa, Texas, S/Sergt. Chauncey James, 4715 47th st., has a personal collection of more than 1000 loops and whirls. Included in these are the prints of many famous people.

Has Notable Prints

Employed as a fingerprint expert before he joined the Army three years ago, S/Sgt. James has made a hobby of collecting fingerprints of celebrities. A large number include criminals, statesmen, congressmen, detectives, actors and actresses, in fact, anybody with a claim to fame or notoriety.

In his files are inked finger records of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevels, Charles A. Lindbergh, Secretary of Commerce Roper, Hugh Johnson, Beatrice Lillie, Lew Costello and Al Smith.

Studied Detective Work

S/Sgt. James originally got the idea to collect prints from an old policeman who collected prints of famous personages. He was so interested the policeman gave the youth his small collection. From there on the Sergeant leaped at every opportunity to add to it.

Later he enrolled in a course on the subject at the Institute of Applied Science at Chicago, Ill. After completion he became associated with a detective agency. Upon entering the Army S/Sgt. James was assigned to a job where his knowledge would be useful. Now he fingerprints civilians for passes and enlisted men applying for officer candidate schools.

S/SERGT. CHAUNCEY JAMES
. . . has printed more than 1000

Mend Bad Rails Under Gunfire

They are just a group of 13 tired and dirty American soldiers in France and the highest rating among them is corporal since their captain went to the hospital with shrapnel wounds. But because of the job Pvt. **Michael German,** 329 11th st. and 12 other men did, train loads of vital war material are again flowing through St. Lo toward the front.

These men were sent out as a detachment from a Transportation Corps Railway Operating Battalion to repair faulty rails and guard against sabotage of the tracks around St. Lo. Working for days without seeing another human being, they were a target for enemy guns. Finally their job was done.

Johnson, Stark, Shapiro Lead Tourney

By Willard Mutchler

Club Champion R. B. Johnson, Oscar Shapiro and District Champion M. C. Stark are leading in the chess divan's annual championship fray. In the seventh round Shapiro drew with G. W. Bills, M. E. Kurtz defeated H. Berliner, while R. E. Cheney forfeited to L. Thompson.

Lieut. E. N. Asmann won from H. Leithiser and S. Grossman in Class B-1, as F. R. Ewing forfeited to F. L. Faber and Leithiser. In Class B-2, H. Laue beat Maj. E. P. Stocker, S. R. Smith won from P. L. Dean, and Maj. A. B. C. Graves trounced Lieut. W. S. Foster. In Class B-3, A. A. Loeb tied H. B. Wobus for the lead by winning from Wobus, O. Venizanos and W. B. Groves. Wobus beat Groves and Maj. F. A. Bolton, who won from Lieut. V. F. Kelly. Groves won from V. Mirabile, R. W. Hurd, A. C. S. Pindar and S. B. Rosendorf, while draws were scored between M. Gilbert and H. B. Howard, and Mirabile and Pindar. Lieutenant Kelley defeated Hurd, and gained a forfeit from Rosendorf. In Class C, Miss M. G. Sewall conquered M. O. Sowers. L. B. Thomas beat G. W. Stanton. J. S. Carpenter won from G. T. Henderson, while Henderson beat C. M. Brand.

Rapid tourneys at the divan resulted thus:

Class A	W.	Class B	W.
D. H. Mugridge	8	M. Gilbert	9
S. Maidel	7	Lt. C. F. McGee	9
M. Medove	7	Lt. W. S. Foster	7½
D. R. Gladstone	6	F. W. Gleason	6½
S. Korda	5½	W. B. Groves	6
J. V. Reinhart	4	J. S. Carpenter	5
H. Leithiser	3	Col E. deLaval	4
J. Chasson	2	M. O. Sowers	2
A. G. Carlton	0	G. W. Stanton	2
		F. H. Williams	2
		Mr. Leeds	1

The Interhigh Chess Federation tourneys, being conducted by faculty advisors, Floyd Wirsing of Eastern and Mrs. J. Hurvitz of Anacostia are played at the Capital City C. C. The second-round results follow:

Roosevelt	W.	Central	W.
C. A. Holden	0	H. Berliner	1
David Gellman	½	Norman Abeles	½
Henry Laue	0	Wadie Courie	0
John Hopkins	0	M. Maxwell	0
Forfeit	0	Melvin Gravitz	1
	½		2½

Eastern	W.	Fairfax	W.
Wm. Siegal	1	Lewis Cochran	0
Wm. Krivoy	1	Miss Kendrick	0
Martin Dorsch	1	L. Wakefield	0
B. Blaustein	1	M. McLaughlin	0
A. Vinitsky	0	Aubrey Chasson	1
	4		1

Anacostia	W.	Wilson	W.
Robt. Gluck	1	Dale Burch	0
Paul Kelly	0	Marshall Baker	1
Arin Klugsberg	1	Bob Shepard	0
Albert Kramer	0	Hugh Gordin	1
Dick Bennett	0	Bob Pelikan	1
	2		3

Western	W.	Wash. & Lee	W.
B. Kiernan	1	Max Hoover	0
R. Kanzbaum	1	Jerry Eistman	0
Jas. Hamilton	0	Walter Prisuf	1
Richard Ehni	0	Harvey Mills	1
Forfeit	0	Andrew Barr	1
	2		3

The Federal C. C. will hold its annual banquet, in honor of Retiring President Jean Ulbright, on Tuesday evening at the Fairfax Hotel. Tickets may be obtained from G. H. Armstrong, 1476 Newton st.

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The Post's Books of the Week

Force, Grace and Clarity Are the Literary Marks Of Distinguished Style

By Sterling North

The Shape of Books to Come. By J. Donald Adams. Viking. $2.50

Force, grace and clarity—these three mark any distinguished literary style according to J. Donald Adams.

"The greatest writers have been lovers of mankind, lovers of life," says Adams, and relatively few of our male writers have evinced such love.

Four women writers of our time measure up to Adams' specifications: Glasgow, Cather, Roberts and Buck. And of these we would agree only on Elizabeth Madox Roberts and the early Willa Cather.

Adams was weaned on Henty and "Little Women." In his teens he found Tennyson, Whitman and Shakespeare. He excoriates the period 1900-1920 as literary doldrums, but is not too happy about the "naturalists" and realists who arrived with the 20s, nor the preachers and social prophets of the 30s.

J. D. ADAMS

Lack of a sense of humor, too great concentration on the ego, constant anger with self or society, and the fatal prolongation of male adolescence due to the coddling ministrations of the American Matriarchy have marred our fiction, in the opinion of the dean of the New York Times' critical staff.

Few will wish to defend Dreiser against the charges of heavy-handedness, Hemingway against charges of a sadistic interest in death-dealing, Farrell against charges of ending in a cul de sac around the corner from Studs Lonigan's pool hall. But Adams also recognizes the virtues of all these men.

I think he is wrong in believing Sinclair Lewis a more important artist than Dos Passos, and I feel he is almost blind to the seldom mentioned crudities of Ellen Glasgow. And the less said about his taste in poetry the better.

But he is right in assuming that literature must either reestablish faith in the dignity of man or go brawling and whining down to a deserved obscurity.

A thoughtful summing up in a style which will bear minute measurement by his own calipers of force, grace and clairty.

The Wilson Era. Years of Peace—1910-1917. By Josephus Daniels. University of North Carolina Press. $4

History has a curious way of repeating itself. Lincoln, Wilson and F. D. R. each chose a newspaperman for Secretary of the Navy.

And Gideon Welles, Josephus Daniels and Frank Knox stepped from their newspaper offices into the Cabinet at three of the most crucial moments in American history.

Result: Our Navy played its vital part in winning the Civil War, World War I and World War II.

Daniels was the fifth "Tar Heel" Secretary of the Navy and easily the most famous North Carolinian to hold the position. The fact that like so many of his predecessors he knew nothing about the sea or the Navy when he took office did not keep him from doing a job which even several of his many political enemies were forced to call excellent.

Daniels was a Wilson booster even before the Princeton prexy became Governor of New Jersey. Daniels admired his fight for democracy at Princeton, admired his books, admired his hatred of trusts and cartels.

As those who read "Tar-Heel Editor" will testify, Josephus Daniels has an excellent nose for news.

In this book he has several scoops and a number of brilliant "inside stories."

As Secretary of the Navy he fought to make the Navy democratic, fought the steel plate trust, fought the oil companies, and built a magnificent fighting fleet.

"Years of Peace" is a strange subtitle for this book. Revolution flamed in Mexico. The Balkans, then all Europe was torn asunder. And even while Wilson, Bryan, Daniels and the rest tried to keep us out of war it was vitally necessary to build an unbeatable two-ocean Navy.

A fascinating memoir by a fighting editor who knows how to use the English language.

Highway to Alaska. By Herbert C. Lanks. Appleton, Century. $5

Calamity howlers and defeatists, who insist that "there are no frontiers" should be packed off to Alaska in a caravan of jeeps over the great Alaska Highway.

Moose steak broiled over a campfire of pine boughs would either cure them or kill them. Mudding through muskegg swamps would either tone up their flabby muscles or put them in the hospital. And the sweep of a virtually untouched continent with its wealth of oil, gold, copper, silver, radium, timber and fertile farming land would either teach them to hold their pessimistic tongues or would actually bring them home roaring like joyful Rotarians.

Herbert C. Lanks who made the first overland trip by car via the Pan American Highway and other roads to the southern tip of South America has now made the 13,000-mile round trip to Circle, Alaska, via the 115-million-dollar Alaskan Highway.

Jumping off at Edmonton, Alberta, he and his companion rolled northward crossing the Athabaska and Peace rivers to reach the southern terminus of the Alcan Highway at Dawson Creek. On smooth, gravel-surfaced road 26 to 32 feet wide they rolled through what was impassable wilderness two and one-half years ago.

At Whitehorse, Lanks and his companion put their jeep aboard a big riverboat and took passage for what must be one of the most exciting water voyages on the American continent. Moose and bear could be seen from the decks as they swept down the Yukon. Fish could be taken with flies whipped over the clear, mountain-mirroring stream. And the dash through Five Finger rapids is still a chiller-diller.

At Dawson they found a ghost town. But the few inhabitants still living there are far from pessimistic. Million-dollar gold-dredges are working the gravel of the Klondike, and prospectors can always make a day's honest wage by panning. Some day there may be another big strike.

Alaska can support literally millions of new settlers. Many of the government-staked pioneers have overcome their first difficulties and have their farms on a paying basis. And the mineral wealth is virtually untouched.

Forget Spengler—read a book which seems to offer a fighting chance.

Samuel Johnson. By Joseph Wood Krutch. Holt. $3.75

The English-speaking world has no character today holding the role of undisputed czar of literature. Not even George Bernard Shaw can dominate his era as did "The Great Cham"—hero of Boswell's indefatigable pen.

But several "Lesser Chams" of recent vintage share Johnsonian vices and virtues. For instance:

Johnson was as witty and as rude as Woollcott; as domineering in conversation and as violent in his convictions as Dorothy Thompson; as good a lexicographer and as tory in his politics as Henry Mencken and finally as large, unkempt and warm-hearted in his personal relationships as Heywood Broun.

The fact that one must mention a quartet of twentieth century literary figures inadequately to describe the eighteenth century wit speaks for itself.

While Joseph Wood Krutch's biography will never supplant Boswell, it has placed in better perspective Johnson's early life, a subject about which Krutch knows more than Boswell did. Boswell knew his subject only during the last 21 years of Johnson's well-packed three-quarters of a century. And five-sixths of Boswell's biography deals with these two decades.

It is unfortunate that even Mr. Krutch is unable to unearth all we would like to know about Johnson in the years when he sometimes walked the streets of filth-strewn London without his dinner or the price of a night's lodging.

One important virtue of this new definitive biography is the clear focus, the modern scholarship, the wealth of background material which Mr. Krutch brings to his gargantuan subject. The four indexes alone are worth the price

New Mysteries For Weekend Hawkshaws

"Affairs of Destiny" by Georges Simenon. Translated by Stuart Gilbert. Harcourt, Brace, $2.

Two novels in this volume, "Newhaven-Dieppe" and "The Woman in the Gray House," get along without the services of Simenon's famous detective, Maigret. The first concerns the murder of two Englishmen in Dieppe after a burglary across the channel. The second is a murder tale of rural France.

Coroner's report: Simenon is more interested in the psychological impulses of his characters than he is in turning ou the usual "who dunit," and these stories are good examples of his understanding of simple people and human frailties. For discriminating readers.

"After-Dinner Story," by William Irish. Lippincott, $2.

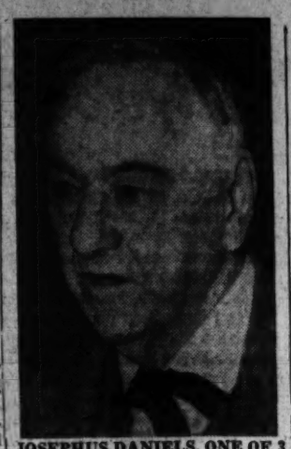
A volume of six short stories, mostly concerned with the seamy side of life in New York City with emphasis on suspense, terror and what the author would probably call the irony of fate. He enjoys giving his tales an O. Henry twist now and then.

Coroner's report: Mr. Irish has a narrative style and a knack for character drawing that keeps you reading. Five of his stories are first rate. The sixth, "Murder Story," is pretty unbelievable. Like its hero, it outsmarts itself.

"Murder is Forgetful," by William Bogart. Mystery House, $2.

Johnny Saxon, personable private detective and "pulp" magazine writer, is retained by the wealthy Long Island Smiths to guard their daughter Irene, who is suffering from amnesia after the mysterious murder of her husband. Johnny finds out who's responsible, but only after Grandpa Smith is drowned in the swimming pool.

Coroner's report: This little story gallops its elegant way through the Smiths' swanky estate and holds interest well enough until the finals, when it falls apart rather foolishly. Johnny is a nice guy, but no great sleuth.



JOSEPHUS DANIELS, ONE OF 3 . . . *newspaperman, Navy Secretary*

One With Idea Has Name on Book

By Clip Boutell

"Young 'Un," the current Book-of-the-Month Club selection, despite the by-line Herbert Best, is actually a collaboration. Talking with Mr. Best and his wife, Erle Berry, I discovered that everything they write, whether over his name or her's, is a joint effort.

"The book is published over the name of the one who has the original idea," said Mrs. Best, "and we always follow the same procedure. First, I dictate the plot to Herbert, who takes it down directly on his typewriter. Then we go over it together and he redictates the story back to me. Most of our stories grew out of character rather than plot."

They have worked together on some forty to fifty books, and, since moving to their beloved 200 acres of timberland on Lake Champlain, most of their writing has used that setting in the period between 1780 and 1830.

Mr. Best is a tall, spare, pleasantly unreserved Englishman who fought with the British army during the last war in both the Near East and France. His accent is perhaps more colonial than insular, having been tempered by some 12 years as a district officer in British West Africa. His wife, a vivacious brunette, is a New Englander and a professional artist as well as a writer. She has illustrated 150 or more books for children, including all the Eva Knox Evans series about Arminta. Her most recent juvenile is "Hearthstone in the Wilderness," published last summer by MacMillan.

Both the Bests are fascinated by what they call New York's "upstate patois" and take a special delight in a man named Harold who works occasionally around their place. Harold is totally deaf, and they say he has reverted entirely during the past few years to the language of his ancestors. Here are two of their favorite Haroldisms:

Of a summer visitor: "She don't wear enough clothes to pad a crutch."

Of neighbors: "Don't never live across a water from folks you aims to be friends at."

RANGER MOSBY

by Virgil Carrington Jones

● "One of the raciest and most readable books written in recent years about the Civil War."—PAUL JORDAN SMITH, *Los Angeles Times*

● "A splendid example of how an able writer can make history more exciting than fiction."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*

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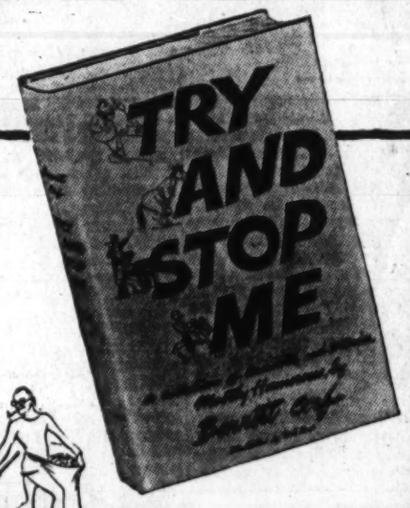

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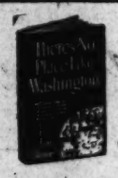

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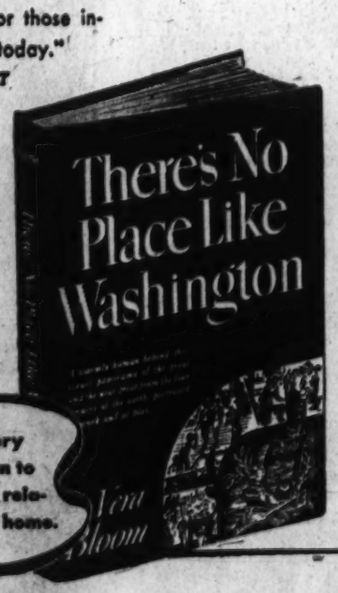

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Saturday Afternoon Standby

Operas to Be Broadcast By Metropolitan Again

By Sonia Stein

WAGNER'S "Die Walkure," with Lauritz Melchior, Helen Traubel and Rose Bampton singing the principal roles, will open the fourteenth season of broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera Saturday at 2 p. m. WMAL-Blue will carry the 18 Saturday matinees, with Milton J. Cross as commentator and announcer.

The popular intermission features will be resumed also. Olin Downes, critic, author, lecturer and general chairman of "The Opera Forum Quiz," will pose questions to experts in the music world. "The Opera Column of the Air," a radio newspaper devoted to opera news, will again include stories, anecdotes and interviews under the guidance of Milton Cross.

The third intermission feature, "The Opera Victory Rallies," will emphasize the necessity for Americans to fight for a lasting peace, with as much courage, skill and energy as they have shown in fighting the war. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and distinguished poet, will launch this phase of the program.

THIS afternoon at 5:30 another Metropolitan Opera program will be heard over WMAL-Blue. The premiere broadcast of "The Metropolitan Opera Presents" will offer Licia Albanese, Met soprano, and some talented young singer who wishes to compete for a contract. Each week an established opera singer will share the program with a talented aspirant chosen by audition. The new program will continue the work of the nine-year-old "Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air" which has been discontinued.

IN THE same category is NBC's "Welcome Home Auditions" designed to open the radio field to service men and women. These auditions are not broadcast, but you will hear some of the participants soon, because so far one out of every three auditioned have proven sufficiently talented for professional employment. That, compared to the one out of a hundred score in the network's general auditions, indicates an amazing amount of entertainment talent in the armed forces. Card files and recordings of the results are kept for postwar use.

PENDING assignment of a regular commentator, Sidney Moseley will fill the 15-minute noontime news spot made vacant by the sudden death of Mutual's commentator, Boake Carter. Carter's sister, Sheelah, speaking from Denver, handled the broadcast the day after his death.

THE Army-Navy football game, top gridiron contest of the 1944 season, will be broadcast by WTOP-CBS on Saturday at 1:45 p. m., with Ted Husing and Jimmy Dolan following it play by play. Overseas it will be heard through the facilities of the Armed Forces Radio Service.

LILY PONS will make a guest appearance on "Telephone Hour" tomorrow at 9 p. m. over WRC-NBC, shortly before leaving with her husband, Orchestra Conductor Andre Kostelanetz, for another overseas USO trip

---

HOOPER Survey indicates that the listening audience on election night exceeded the previous high point which was the night of the Pearl Harbor attack . . . George Sunderland, newly appointed production manager for WOL, broadcasted continuously for 84 hours during the Florida hurricane in 1926 . . . Beulah of the "Fibber McGee and Molly" program is really a 6-foot tall, handsome young man, named Marlin Hurt. His "Love that man" phrase has been picked up by bomber pilots, who apply it most sincerely to the fighter pilots who chase enemy planes away, while the bomber lays its eggs . . . Hal Peary, the "Great Gildersleeve," has just recorded an album of fairy tales for children . . . Joan Davis of the "Sealtest Show" has written a book called "Wait for the Laughs." It contains the rudiments of making audiences laugh and the technique employed to tell a joke with proper timing on the punch line . . . Nigel Bruce, the Dr. Watson of Mutual's "Sherlock Holmes" program, brings a quart of milk, four doughnuts and a bar of chocolate with him to each rehearsal. He eats as he reads, and has so far come out even, finishing script and food at the same time.

JOSE ITURBI, pianist, will be given a music lesson Tuesday at 9 p. m. over WTOP-CBS by Gracie Allen, celebrated composer of "Concerto for Index Finger."

Selected Listening For Today

For Children

Reading the Funnies—Jay Owen will read the funnies from all three Washington papers. This is the premiere. Any youngster who wishes to hear the papers read in person, may be a guest. **WOL—8:30 a. m.**

Drama

Sir William Osler, known as the "Great Physician," will be the subject of a biographical drama. **WOL—2:30 p. m.**

Elizabeth Bergner and Onslow Stevens present part of "The Two Mrs. Carrolls" on the "Hall of Fame" program. Other guests include Hildegarde, The Three Suns, and Ray Bolger. **WMAL—6 p. m.**

Joseph Cotten appears in "Clarence," the story of a saxophone playing veteran of World War I, on the "Comedy Theater." **WRC—10:30 p. m.**

Current Events

Prentiss Taylor, president of The Artists' Guild of Washington, discusses war work done by members including veteran rehabilitation and work with the wounded at Forest Glen Hospital, on "D. C. Dateline." **WTOP—9:15 a. m.**

Christmas Seals—Story behind Christmas seals will be told as National Tuberculosis Association launches thirty-eighth annual campaign. **WRC—1:15 p. m.**

Sir Frederick Eggleston, Australian Minister to United States will make first radio address since presenting credentials. He has just been transferred from Chungking. **WTOP—1:30 p. m.**

Sports

Football — Washington Redskins vs. Boston Yanks. **WMAL—1:55 p. m.**

Variety

Robert Taylor, Milton Berle and **Willie Howard** join Kate Smith for special broadcast from Navy's Sixth War Loan Exhibit in Chicago. Admiral Ramsey, Chief of Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, will be heard. **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Jack Benny, Orson Welles, Rudy Vallee and **Hedda Hopper** help **Joe E. Brown** celebrate his forty-fourth anniversary in show business. **WMAL—8:30 p. m.**

Music

Music of the Gay 90's, and songs you "almost forgot to remember" are featured on "Memories." **WWDC—11:05 a. m.**

Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte by Arnold Schoenberg, will be given its first radio performance by New York Philharmonic Symphony under Artur Rodzinski, with Mack Harrell as narrator and Edward Steuermann at the piano. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major, **Rudolf Serkin,** soloist, highlights sixth concert in nine-week Beethoven Festival conducted by Toscanini. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Grace Moore, soprano, is this week's special guest on "Star Theater." **WTOP—9:30 p. m.**

Dear Bill:

Each Sunday on this page The Post prints an informal letter on Washington news and events. Clip it and send it to your servicemen every week.

November 25, 1944.

This Was the Week when Washington and 43 States observed Thanksgiving . . . All churches held special services including the annual Pan American mass at St. Patrick's . . . Blood Donor Center kept open because of vital need for whole blood and plasma (in fact, need's so great that District of Columbia employes who give blood may take the rest of the day off without counting it against annual leave) . . . At the last minute, despite predictions of turkey shortage, there seemed to be quite a few brought in by Maryland and Virginia farmers—catch was, many were too large for small cliff-dweller families . . . It was a happy coincidence that the Geographic lecture the next night was all about New England scenes, where Thanksgiving originated, from covered bridges to Plymouth Rock.

CHARLEY COOS AT MRS. BERLETT . . . *but they both drive for bonds*

Gossip of Our Neighbors: Pamunkey Indians, who have a tax-free reservation 40 miles east of Richmond, sent the Governor their annual turkey as token payment, with some extra for hospitals . . . The Navy moved the Army-Navy game (after all the seats were sold!) from the little field on the Severn to the Baltimore Stadium—with tickets to residents in a 10-mile radius only and to cost cash plus a war bond purchase . . . A newly announced Maryland master plan for postwar highway construction calls for express freeways, parkways. (George Washington Parkway to go along this side of the Potomac to Great Falls), arterial highways, etc. A metropolitan freeway would extend from the Annapolis road across Prince Georges and the Baltimore Parkway to Montgomery and across the Northern Parkway to the Northwest Parkway (toward Rockville.)

Grandstand Halfback: Gonzaga and St. John's resumed their annual feud on Thanksgiving afternoon at Griffith Stadium, with a score of 7 to 6, in that order . . . The day before Eastern scored 34 to 7 over Roosevelt (highest score in interhigh games this season). It's a perfect record of seven wins for Eastern, and entitles the Ramblers to the championship playoff with Western . . . the Red Raiders beat Tech on Thanksgiving at Central Stadium, 19-6, and Central played Anacostia on the latter's field, 14-12.

Eagle Eye View of Stadium: When the National Memorial Stadium rally was held, enthusiasts were greeted with the good news that President Roosevelt had added his stamp of approval to the idea . . . Comdrs. Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey attended to support the proposal . . . Bills have been introduced in Congress . . . Consensus seems to be that seating should be held to 100,000 . . . And Clark Griffith urged support of the stadium at a surprise seventy-fifth birthday party given him by the Touchdown Club.

Oh Boy, What a Night: The Sixth War Loan drive here was marked Monday by a show at Constitution Hall for which three million dollars worth of bonds purchased seats . . . It had everything from Secretary Morgenthau to three bands, Pianist Eugene List, Janet Blair and other Hollywood singers, Victor Borge, Patsy Kelly, Harvey Stone, Ed Sullivan, Barry Wood and more. Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen were there and while in town looked over a special bond bus and Charlie at once demanded an introduction to the lady driver . . . Drive was opened by a "Here's Your Infantry" show—the Monument sure is taking a beating during the war, what with flame throwers and smoke bombs bursting in air . . . New bond selling idea is a tour of the District by a caravan equipped to make a recording to send a serviceman of anyone who purchases a bond.

To Meet Our Feathered Friends: You'd think it would sound like the Tower of Babel when 400 birds are assembled for a show in one room, but all was sweet twitters at the National Capital Canary Club show last weekend six flights up in the 7th st. Odd Fellows Temple . . . To our inexperienced eyes, the yellow ones looked alike, but one judge spent the better part of an hour deciding between a dozen . . . More interesting for the novice are the hybrids, called "mules" in bird circles . . . Judges moved quietly, occasionally waggling a finger or tapping the cage bottom to attract the singer's attention . . . Each bird rates a small, plain cage, usually black . . . most colorful were the wild birds, such as siskins and finches.

It Did So Happen Here: A Washington war veteran was this week's first beneficiary of the Government guaranteed loan provision of GI Bill of Rights when he was granted a loan of $7500 to buy a Kennedy st. home . . . The pit where the current is changed to the overhead trolley on the Cabin John line has been moved half a block toward the Falls . . . District of Columbia Community War Fund topped its goal of $4,850,000 . . . Fourteen Georgetown and six George Washington alumni were elected to the new Congress . . . For the first time there was a soloist at the Cathedral in a religious service when Dorothy Maynor sang at the Sunday observance of the YWCA golden anniversary . . . and the double white cherry blossoms on Hains Point have been in bloom—misled, the silly young sprouts, by Indian summer.

Rae Lewis

If Not Grown Up at Fifty, When?

Hollywood Ignores Its Maturity

By Nelson B. Bell

EVIDENCE SEEMS TO BE PILING UP that, at least in the minds of the Caliphs of the cinema, a sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between the motion picture audience and the one that devotes its major interest to the stage.

After more decades of professional theater attendance than I care to count, this remains one of the enigmas of what is quaintly, and perhaps inelegantly, known as "show business."

Try as I may, I can perceive no appreciable difference—except possibly at the films' opening morning shows—between the audiences I encounter in the downtown cathedrals of the gelatins and those that are present on opening nights at the National.

I greet the same friends and recognize the same familiar faces at both.

Yet there seems to be a persistent and pernicious notion in Hollywood that whatever has achieved a resounding success upon the stage must be "written down" for the "movie" patrons.

Although, I think, the business has been pretty thoroughly exploded by now, the idea seems still to prevail that screen entertainment must be aimed at what used to be described as the 12-year-old I. Q.

Let's Be Grown-Up

From where I sit, that is a lot of nonsense. America, in a fairly comprehensive manner of speaking, has grown up. I can conceive of no logical argument that might convince me that either the motion picture or the legitimate theater audience is unaware of what have been euphemistically termed "the facts of life."

I am reminded in this connection of the now hoary vaudeville gag that inquiries, "Have you had a heart-to-heart talk with your daughter recently? If not, do so at once. You will learn plenty!"

And what is prompting all this is contemplation of two of the stage's most hilarious farces that of late have come to the screen in such abortive and emasculated form as to comprise one of the most direct indictments to date of the motion picture audience's incapacity for assimilating in shadow form the same things they may encounter on the boards, in the magazines and in their usual walks of life.

The pictures I am mentally contemplating are "Arsenic and Old Lace" and "The Doughgirls," both by the way, out of the Warner Brothers' Burbank studios.

There was nothing too terrible about Frank Capra's film version of "Arsenic and Old Lace," except that it almost completely lost the delightfully disarming flavor of Joseph Kesselring's original.

It would be the farthest thought from my mind to pick a quarrel with my old friend and fellow-Hoosier, Will H. Hays, who presides over the destinies of the celluloid drama, but the screen treatment of "The Doughgirls" seems to me indefensible.

Balderdash!

Under the industry's Production Code it is not permissible to picture radiant young people living together out of wedlock. That, of course, is a sound stand, the malleability of present-day morals being what it is.

But what I cannot countenance is the sort of hypocritical chastity that starts all of the pivotal characters in Joseph Fields' admittedly ribald charade as ostensibly solidly married couples and then, by a considerable chase around Robin Hood's barn, decides that they weren't legally married after all, thus placing developments precisely where they would have been had Mr. Field's script been adhered to in the first place.

A picture either is fit to be made or it is not fit to be made. If not, let's not pretend to make it.

I have no doubt, as already has been recorded in these columns that "The Doughgirls" will turn out to be a colossal boxoffice hit, just as "Arsenic and Old Lace" was.

It could have been an even greater one without all this pussyfooting around in an effort to preserve a level of public morals upon which the screen has no tangible bearing.

There will be those, of course, who will contend that the youth of the country must be safeguarded. To them I reply that the motion picture industry is not conducted as a juvenile enterprise. And if they will take the trouble to look up the statistics, I am confident they will find that adolescent attendance at the "movies" forms only a small fractional part of the multimillion patronage that flocks to the picture theaters every week.

As I was saying somewhere back there, America has grown up. I should say it is high time for the motion pictures to do the same.

Today's Radio Programs

Sunday, November 26 — **Washington** — **Eastern War Time**

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05.	News, 8. Treasure House to Music, 8:15. Singtime, 8:45.	Dawn Patrol to 6:30. News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:45. Sunrise Revue, 6:31. Rev. Crawford 8: Reading the Funnies, 8:30.	Just Music, 7:05-7:30, 7:45-8, 8:30-8:45. Places to Go, 8:05 - 8:30. Choir, 8:45-9. News, 7, 7:30, 8.	News; Symphony of Melody, 8. Gospel News, 8:30-9.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Ranch Boys Air Castles	Back to the Bible Good News Voice of Prophecy	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Cole Glee Club	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News, J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 L. Stoddard :45 News	National Radio Pulpit (Dr. Ralph Sockman) Recordiana	Bible Class Art Brown & Russ Hodges	News; Musicale Morning Musicale	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue	Church of the Air Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 AAF Symp. Flight :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Show Pieces Federal Diary Betsy Ross Girl	Art Brown Russ Hodges Fourth Presbyterian	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness	News; Memories Memories News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Great Lakes Naval Choir Invitation to Learning
12	:00 War Journal :15 " " :30 Band Stand :45 " "	News NBC Concert Orch. Stradivari Orchestra	Pilgrim's Hour Lutheran Hour	News; 1st Call Home Music Box Wings of Song	Pennies From Heaven Amateurs of 1944	Today in History Transatlantic Call
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 George Hicks :30 Musical Heartstrings :45 Redskin Rally	Dairy Farmer Nat'l T. B. Association Chicago Round Table	Magic Dollars Rhythm Inn	WINX News Marching To Victory Bible Truth	Amateurs of 1944 Song and Story	Battle of the Bureaus Sir Fred'rick Eggleston Edward Murrow
2	:00 Redskins vs. :15 Philadelphia Eagles :30 " " :45 " "	Those We Love Westinghouse Program	Swing High Future Unlimited Human Adventure	News; Symphony Hour Symphony Hour	Rhapsody in Rhythm News; A to Z in Novelty	Matinee Theater World News Today ; Olin Downes
3	:00 " " :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	World News Parade Army Hour	Guy Lumbardo's Orch. Veterans' Friend Nick Carter	News; Sunday Serenade Concert Master	Happy Landings Aloha Land Alice Lane's Swap Shop	New York Philharmonic Symphony
4	:00 " " :15 " " :30 Fifth Quarter :45 " "	Army Hour Best Loved Music	Your America What's the Name of That Song	News; Katie Stanton Peggy & the Soldiers Petite Musicale	Waltz Time Five Spot Tunes	; News Pause That Refreshes
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " :30 Hot Copy :45 " "	General Motors Symphony Hour	Let's Face the Issue The Shadow	News; Light Opera Excerpts Music of the Masters	Battle of the Crooners Hits and Misses Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	The Family Hour News; William Shirer
6	:00 Philco Hall of Fame :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Catholic Hour Great Gildersleeve	Quick As a Flash News; Upton Close Dick Brown, Songs	WINX News Fairy Tales 1st Call; Trade Winds Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle News, Mel. Moments Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet Toasties Time
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News: D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Jack Benny Fitch Band Wagon	Cleveland Orchestra	WINX News Pop Concert Meet the Band Beyond Victory	WWDC Showtime Cantor Shapiro	Kate Smith Hour
8	:00 Miracle :15 On the Pullman :30 Joe E. Brown :45 " "	Charlie McCarthy One Man's Family	Mediation Board Gabriel Heatter	News; Bibleway Ch. Bibleway Church	Call To Worship	"Blondie" Crime Doctor ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album	Steel Horizons News, C. Foster Jerry Cooper Show	News; Symphony Hour Symphony Hour	Old Fashioned Revival Hour	Radio Reader's Digest Star Theater
10	:00 Life of Riley :15 " " :30 Keep Up With the World :45 " "	Hour of Charm Comedy Theater Harold Lloyd	Good Will Hour Dance Music	News; Church First Evangelical Christian Church	Ave Maria Hour Church of God In Christ	Take It or Leave It We, The People
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; James White Man at a Grand The Eternal Light	Music Depreciation News: Euric Madriguera's Orch.	News; Music Musical Roundup Weather; Slumber Music	Continental Hits News; Conf'ntal Hits Continental Hits	Headlines Vera Brodsky, Pianist Vaughn Monroe's Or.

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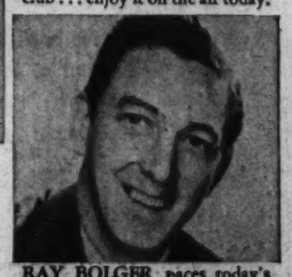
Ray Bolger is guest m.c. as the Radio Hall of Fame presents another all-star show today with the great Elizabeth Bergner in her current Broadway hit, the glamorous Hildegarde and the Three Suns. It's "sell-out" entertainment in theatre and night club . . . enjoy it on the air today.

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